

THE MICHIGAN FARMER,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF AFFAIRS

Relating to the Farm, the Garden, and the Household.

NEW SERIES.

DETROIT, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1860.

VOL. 2, NO. 18.

The Michigan Farmer,

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

Publication Office, 130 Jefferson Avenue,
DETROIT MICHIGAN.

The MICHIGAN FARMER presents superior facilities to business men, publishers, manufacturers of Agriculture Implements, Nursery men, and stock breeders for advertising.

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The Farm.

Work for May.

There is no month more important to the farmer than the month of May, as during the next four or five weeks nearly all the held crops should be planted. These crops are with us confined by our general practice principally to corn and potatoes, but it may be extended also to roots, comprising carrots and mangel wurzel. The Swedish turnip should not be sown before the middle of June.

After the experience of last year with frosts, especially in the northern counties, it is not advisable to risk planting corn too early; and yet during the month of May though there may be no frosts that may injure, the chances are that there may be just at the time when it will have a tendency to injure the young shoots of the corn that may be planted early. Corn as a general rule unless for varieties that are early, requires one hundred and twenty days to grow and ripen from the time the seed is put in the ground; so that seed planted the 15th of May, requires a season without frost, that will extend to the 15th of September. This season may be much shortened however if the temperature during a portion of it should be very warm, and not too dry; and we have known corn planted the last week in June to do well, and yield a fair crop of ripe sound ears, but then there were no frosts to stop its growth before the middle of October of that year, and besides, there was amongst it a large proportion of soft corn. If the season is right, corn will do well with a hundred days of good average, growing weather from planting until it is fit to be cut, but it leaves many ears soft, whilst the longer time extending twenty days more, ripens up the late plants, and adds very considerably to the value of the crop.

Again, in planting this crop early, it must be borne in mind that if the soil is properly prepared, that is rendered mellow by working, and the surface has been made into a fine

mould, that will promote the growth of the young plant, it will generally sprout in from four to six days, and go on with a steady growth from that time forward. On the contrary, where the growth is not in good condition, and the top soil cold, the seed will lie for some time and then come up young and weak, and should the latter weeks of May, and the early part of June be cold, the corn gains nothing by early planting. There is therefore considerable judgment to be exercised by the farmer as to the time of planting.

With potatoes it is different, as the young plant though tender and susceptible of being injured by frost, is not apt to make its appearance above ground in so short a time as the corn, hence the work of planting this crop may be proceeded with before corn planting, though it is claimed that potatoes that are early put in the ground are very liable to be affected with the rot, whilst the later planted frequently escape and come out unscathed by that pest. There is no definite rule that can be applied to the planting of potatoes with a design to escape this pest, except that of early planting, and this may be done before the corn planting is begun.

Again there are two other crops that we have suggested as being well worthy of the attention of the farmer on a small scale at least, where he designs to feed much stock. These are the mangel wurzel and the carrot. Both of them may be sown before the corn crop with advantage, as any late frost will not be apt to injure them. The carrot is especially hardy. For both these crops however, the soil should be selected as rich, deep and warm, and no trouble or work should be spared in making the surface mellow and susceptible of promoting an early growth. If the early growing season is lost, by this want of cultivation of the ground before the seed is sown, the rest of the season, no matter how favorable, will not make it up. The evidence which is afforded on every side, testifies that root crops, whilst they add materially to the amount of work and attention required on the farm, are yet of the highest value, as affording the means of supply for any failure of the hay or fodder crops, and also of reaping a much larger return from the corn crop. Very much is written to show that root crops should be grown to a greater extent than what they are now; but it is always be considered that to grow them well, the facilities of doing the work which they require, and of making use of them after they are grown, must be taken into the account. No prudent man will advise that the corn crop should be neglected, on account of the root crops; but rather that the roots should be grown as auxiliary to the corn, and to the hay crops, both of which are somewhat uncertain.

When the farmer is not accustomed to the care of the carrot or mangel wurzel, we would not advise that they should try the experiment of over half an acre of either at first. In fact a quarter of an acre of carrots well grown may prove as much as can be grown with advantage, but that quarter should be grown, if for no other purpose than to feed to the work horses, during the winter season.

The mangel wurzel is a species of beet, and as it may be sown whenever the ground is ready, and thus be put out of the way of the other crops, it may be growing whilst the work on the other crops are being performed, whilst the earlier it is planted the larger will be the crop. This crop is of value to keep through the winter, and we note that in some cases these roots have been kept over till the second year even, before being fed out. As a feeding crop, requiring little care, beyond cribbing, there is no crop equal to corn, but with us, its full value is hardly appreciated, because like all other crops it can be made of twice its present value by the aid of other crops. As a general proposition that is worth attention, we think that for feeding purposes the value of five acres of corn may be increased fully one third by the addition of the products of one acre of roots; and in general the experience of those who have given the root crops a fair trial induce to a larger proportion than this, but on a general average, one third in value is a fair enough

profit. We shall have more to say on this subject, as it is one that is commanding the attention of many of the farmers who are feeding their crops in preference to selling

The Sweet Potato—How to Grow it.

The cultivation of this valuable esculent is a matter of no inconsiderable moment to the farmer. When properly attended to, under favorable conditions of weather, harvesting, &c., this crop is one of the most profitable items in agricultural economy. We kept the account of the product of one acre which was devoted last year to the sweet potato, and after making the liberal deduction of fifty per cent. for expenses, including manure and labor, we set down the net profit of \$50 as the return of that acre. This every farmer knows is a very fair yield. It is true, some early vegetables will make even larger returns, but if every acre in the farm could be made equally productive, agriculture would not be neglected for the uncertainties of commercial life. It must be remembered, however, that the sweet potato can be produced in perfection only in soils which are specially adapted to its growth. Heavy clay soils may be made to yield a crop, by dint of liberal manuring and assiduous cultivation, but the tubers, though as large perhaps, and as attractive in appearance will not deserve the name of sweet potatoes, for the test will show a great deficiency in the saccharine matter. A light, if not a sandy soil, seems absolutely indispensable to their successful growth and even when this indispensable is present, it is a somewhat remarkable fact, that the qualities of the sweet potato will at times be various, even when the crop is gathered from contiguous fields. We believe, that experience has settled the somewhat anomalous fact, that the sweet potato is improved by successive cultivation on the same ground, for a series of years. The more the soil is enriched by the proper stimulants, the better will the product be, both in quality and quantity. The principle of rotation does not apply in this instance. The most successful cultivators have found this to be true by uniform experience, and the fact, we know, can be attested by the most reliable testimony.

The sandy grounds of Jersey in this neighborhood, are the best adapted for the cultivation of the sweet potato. Two modes of cultivation are common. The former may be described as hill planting—the latter as planting in ridges. In the one case the compost of short barn yard manure and marl is dropped at intervals of from two and a half to three feet covered with soil by means of the hoe and thus prepared for the insertion of the sprouts at the proper season; in the other, a furrow is marked out as in ordinary potato planting, then filled with the compost and covered with a return to furrow and left until planting time. The latter mode has our preference; although the other is the more economical of compost. We have tried both modes; the most satisfactory results have accrued under the latter method. Ridges are far more conveniently worked than hills, not only with the hoe and cultivator, but with the plow also. We think we are safe in saying that in the average experience of a series of years no advantage is secured by a very early setting out of the sprouts from the hotbed. We greatly prefer that they should remain under the frame until they are well furnished with roots. The small and sickly scions never do well, and an earlier return may be expected from well rooted plants, set out in the field a week or two weeks later, provided they are properly supplied with roots. Many farmers set great store by getting their plants out in the first week in May; we believe, they will generally fare better by deferring the planting at least till the third week, and they will probably not lose much by deferring the main planting of the crop until the beginning of June. We admit that if the season should prove favorable, and the early planting encounters no drawback, the product may be available for market, in advance of the more tardy but less venturesome planters, but if the experience of five or six years be averaged, we incline to the opinion that it will confirm the view we have expressed. One of the most fatal enemies to the growth of the sweet

potato is frost, whether early or late, and in order to avoid the labor and loss of replanting, we prefer the course which we have advocated.

After setting out the sprouts, for which purpose a wet time is always desirable, though they may be planted in dry weather, provided they are well watered with rain or river water, not too cold, and allowed to warm in the sun if possible. Great care is requisite in guarding the plants against the ravages of the cut worm. This ugly little customer shows his prowess by biting the sprout off close to the ground. It is necessary to follow the catiff, and he will generally be found coiled up for a nap, if the surface soil is carefully removed. When caught he is to be disposed of. You may use him if so disposed to bait a hook for catfish, or hand him over to your chickens, or kill him outright as soon as you get hold of him. In a large field, this is troublesome work, but if you follow it up for a few days replacing the sprouts which are cut off by fresh ones, you will generally succeed in exterminating these plaguey ponchers. Keep your plants from being parched in the soil, as they will be if you do not attend to them after warm sunshine upon a hard rain. In order to do this loosen the ground about them with your fingers. This is an important matter. Then keep down the weeds with the hoe, throw up the ground between the ridges with the cultivator, and keep light and fresh until it is time to use the plow in order to throw the soil up into ridges. Turn the vines all one way, then run your plow between the rows always turning the furrow towards the plants. Reverse the vines after you have done this and plow over the space which you have vacated for this purpose, and generally nothing more will be needed except an occasional weeding. You must keep down such weeds as crab grass, sandburs and the like, or you cannot expect a good harvest. With proper care, the sweet potato is usually a sure crop, and if these directions, which we humbly offer as hints to the uninitiated, are duly followed, we believe they will prove both sound and seasonable advice.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

The Preparation of Bones for Manure.

There are several methods of reducing bones into a condition fitting them for appreciation as a manure for crops. These methods are enumerated as follows: 1st, in the dry state as they are purchased or gathered; 2d, when dissolved by the aid of Sulphuric acid; and 3d, by causing a decay or putrefaction of their animal matter. The first mode is too slow in rendering back immediate results; the second is considered too expensive, whilst the third is that which is most put in practice, as available by most farmers.

Professor Tyson, of Maryland, gives the following in the *Rural Register*, as his method of practice:

"This mode has been evidently coming more into use within a few years past, and we often find directions in the agricultural journals for effecting it, most generally by making them into composts with stable manure or other matter. I have, however, met with nothing in that way that appears likely to answer a better purpose than that practiced by me 19 years ago, after experimenting to some extent. And as inquiries have been made, in answer to which I had found it necessary frequently to describe the process, it will now be repeated in full.

"Having smoothed over the surface of the good, (under a shade, if convenient,) place thereon evenly, a layer of 3 inches of ground bones, and then an even layer of good fine soil or earth, free from stones or sticks. Give a good sprinkling of gypsum over each layer of earth. Another layer of bones is applied upon the layer of earth, and the same alternations are to be repeated with the gypsum until we have four of each, bones and earth, and the height of the pile will be 24 inches. As the bones are unusually dry, each layer should be well moistened with water, or better with urine, in order to hasten the process. It is proper to place two or more sticks in the pile reaching to its base, which should be frequently examined by feeling them, in order to judge of the degree of heat produced. If the weather be warm, they will begin to

heat in a few days, and in a week or two will become hot. When upon taking out the stick they feel unpleasantly hot, the process should be checked by chopping or spading down the mass from top to bottom, which, if carefully done, mixes the materials well together, and they are ready for spreading.

"If the process be commenced during cold weather, it may be hastened by placing at the bottom a layer of fresh horse dung about six inches thick, and covering the pile with straw or fodder to retain the heat.

"There is much testimony in favor of using salt as a manure, and it cannot be applied more advantageously than with the bones, because it promotes their solubility. It would be better to place the proper dose of salt with the gypsum upon each layer of earth.

"In reference to the quantity of bones to the acre I may say, that after trying them in quantities from 30 bushels down to 10, I came to the conclusion that ten bushels to the acre was the most advantageous quantity. I became satisfied also that this quantity, prepared as I have just indicated, and uniformly sown, will be as effective for a year or two as double the quantity applied in the dry state.

"Should the soil be dry when wheat ground is dressed with dry bones, and continue so for some time after, but little effect will be produced by them upon the autumn growth.

"The effect of the putrified bones will be obvious within a few days after the young wheat appears above the surface. The putrefaction in the first case goes on very slowly; but when the bones have been once heated it will proceed more readily and of course furnish an earlier supply of the much needed ammonia, as well as phosphoric acid.

"One great advantage of bones over ammoniated guano arises from the fact that putrefaction and decay have progressed in the latter until nearly all the ammonia which they are capable of yielding has been already formed. And as it is very soluble in water, much of it is rapidly washed off during heavy rains, leaving a portion which is absorbed and retained in the soil. This is going on whenever the ground is wet, so that when the soil is not frozen in winter, the ammonia is passing off and there is no crop growing to appropriate it.

"When bones are applied, either dry or in the manner I have suggested, (3,) they are giving out the ammonia as the crops require it, but in cold weather the putrefaction is nearly or quite suspended, according to the temperature, and again resumed in the spring; at first slowly, and then rapidly in hot weather, when it is most wanted by the crop.

"I have very rarely met with those who have used bones for manure without being satisfied with their effects. Experience has shown, however, that their effects are not so promptly evinced in stiff clay soils as in those of a more porous character. The compactness of very stiff soil prevents sufficient access of air to assist in the decay of the bones. When applied to very wet soils the animal matters decompose so slowly as to produce little benefit to crops."

Feeding Fowls.

Fowls may not be fed on any kind of food, nor on any kind of grain. The better the grain, says an experienced poultryer, the better and the more healthy are the fowls. Besides like all other animals, they take a variety of grain. Indian corn though the best, when fed alone is apt to make the flesh of all fowls fed upon it very full of fat, and does not answer so well as when wheat, oats, or barley, are added to the mess. A Swiss writer on poultry states, first, that fowls to which a portion of chalk is given with their food, lay eggs the shells of which are remarkable for their whiteness. By substituting for chalk a calcareous earth, rich in oxide of iron, the shells become of an orange red color. Secondly, he informs us that some hens fed upon barley alone would not lay well, and that they tear off each others feathers. He then mixed with the barley some feathers chopped up, which they ate eagerly and digested freely. By adding milk to their food, they began to lay, and ceased plucking out each other's feathers. He concludes that this proceeding arose from the desire of hens for azote food.

Corn Culture

Deep Plowing.—A correspondent of the *Indiana Farmer*, gives the following as the result of his experience in the cultivation of corn, by deep plowing. He says:

"I have seen in some of the back numbers of the *Farmer*, communications from some of your correspondents in regard to deep plowing. They seem to think it is injurious; at least, not beneficial. I will give my experience in regard to the matter. Some eight years ago, when I purchased the farm I live on, although it was a good corn year, I do not think it would have averaged more than twenty-five bushels per acre.

"When I came in possession of it, I took my plow and with two stout horses, and sometimes three, I commenced turning up the soil from nine to ten inches deep. And although I could see from the actions of some of my neighbors, they thought if I did not come on the town, I would ruin my farm, yet I still persevered, and on the same ground where there was twenty-five bushels of corn per acre when I purchased it, I have raised, without any manure (although I do not disbelieve in manuring), one hundred and twenty bushels per acre. This is my experience in deep plowing."

A correspondent of the *Wisconsin Farmer*, also gives the following views upon this subject, from which our southern corn growers may gather some hints that may be turned to good account: The corn crop is always an important one, but this year a good crop is an all-important consideration, as the high price and scarcity, in many quarters, indicate that a large demand must be made for it for the next year also—hence our anxiety to impress upon the planters to use every means at their command for a successful result; those who may not be able to use any of the fertilizers obtainable from abroad, can strive to obtain as much of a home supply as possible—and more particularly, can bring up from the bowels of the earth the hidden treasures thereon:

"In the culture of Indian corn, one thing has become an axiom with farmers, and that through experience; which is, that the seed corn should be sound, all right, and adapted to our particular soil and climate. Most farmers are aware that there is a material difference in the yield and quality of different varieties of corn. The largest varieties, under good culture and in favorable seasons, generally give the largest yield per acre; but the smallest varieties ripen earliest. As some one has said, I think farmers should plant those varieties (having reference as far as practicable to productiveness) which sooner come to maturity.

The greatest care should be exercised in the selection of seed corn not only from the best varieties for the different localities, but also the seed of the different kinds desired; and this should be done before the corn is gathered in the field, where there is an opportunity for comparison. The reason why we have so much bad seed corn is either owing to its being gathered while damp, and allowed to remain so until it freezes, or if dry when gathered, it is placed where it absorbs dampness, and afterwards freezes. Corn gathered when matured, and placed, when dried, where it is neither exposed to dampness or frost, will grow every time.

After having saved or procured a sufficiency of good seed corn of a kind that is adapted to our soil, we should next (if not already done) examine the condition of the soil with reference to its probable productiveness.—This being ascertained, our first, and I may say one of the most important considerations in the whole routine of growing Indian corn, is that of properly plowing the land selected for the crop. Deep plowing should be the motto of every farmer, especially in the preparation of the soil for a crop of Indian corn. On all ordinary soils plowing should be at least from eight to ten inches deep—yes, as deep as it can be well gotten down—as a general rule, the deeper the better; and then, if the soil below that depth appears to be hard and compact, it should be stirred with the sub-soil plow. Then the water can pass up and down freely, and all danger from excessive rains is removed, because the water readily passes away from the roots of plants; also all danger from drouth, or nearly all, because the water will freely pass upward by capillary attraction, and it is true that every particle of which rises towards the surface comes laden with what are called salts, which it brings from deep in the earth, and deposits within reach of the roots of plants. If it enters the roots of plants, it carries with it food to nourish such plants. It is said that by this principle of capillary attraction food for plants is often brought from deeper in the ground than the roots penetrate, and that

the water of excessive rains should pass off without obstruction into the earth, and the upward flow of water after evaporation should be unimpeded in order to supply the surface soil after a drouth.

Every farmer who is observing and has tried deep plowing, knows that his fields are drier for it in rainy weather, and more moist in dry weather. There may be some soils lying upon so porous a sub-soil that it would be proper to cultivate shallow.

It is also said that the free passage of air through the soil is almost as important as that of water. Water and air seem to be the plants' waiters. They act as food carriers to the plant, and must have free course—and to this end the soil must be deeply mellowed, consequently the necessity of deep plowing.

My plan, then, in preparing the soil for a crop of Indian corn, would be to plow the soil deeply, turning all grass, weeds and manure under, so that they shall not be visible.

Some farmers are in favor of ridging corn ground. I am of the opinion that it is not the way, unless it be on low, wet soils. I have noticed that corn upon ridges is a great deal more liable to suffer from drouth. As a general rule, I should prefer having corn ground plowed in the fall as well as spring. I am satisfied that fall plowing tends to the destruction of the cut-worm, one of the pests of the farmer. I should plow my corn ground only a few days before the time for planting, which, as a general rule, should depend upon the forwardness of the season and the kind of corn planted. After having the soil nicely turned bottom side up, and disconnected with any ridging process, I should proceed to mark out the land both ways as a guide to planting. The distance that the rows should be apart, depends something upon the soil and more upon the kind of corn planted. In planting dent corn, the rows should be at least four feet distant, and upon very rich soil four and a half feet. In case of flint corn, the rows should be about three and a half feet. In marking out the ground, great care should be given to make the lines as near straight as possible, for there is much advantage gained in cultivating, in having the row straight. This being the case, the corn may be nearly hoed with the cultivator, when if the rows are crooked, there is danger of rooting up the corn in the process of cultivating.

Having the ground properly prepared, the weather all right, and the good seed at hand, the next thing wanted is a good corn planter, and, by the way, a careful man with a good hoe is about my highest conception of that implement.

The corn should be dropped at the point where the lines cross, with a view of having about four stalks in a hill to mature. I think that the corn should be covered about one and a half inches deep, that is upon our sandy loam soil, and the earth packed upon it with a spat of the hoe, which will tend to insure its more speedy germination.

As soon as the corn can be seen in the rows the cultivator should be in operation, going through it both ways, as often as convenient, (if once a week, all the better,) until it becomes so large as to be inconvenient working among the stalks.

The first hoeing should be done as early as possible, for success in raising a good corn crop depends very much upon the early attention given to it. I prefer using the cultivator first and last in the cultivation of corn. The plow I consider as unnecessary, as it tends to hilling too much, and disturbs the roots, which should not be done. Many cultivators now in use are just adapted to the work.—The use of the cultivator during a drouth, tends to make the ground more moist. The cultivator should be used until the corn is so large that it becomes inconvenient.—There is but little danger of cultivating corn too much.

During the work of hoeing and cultivating, where the corn is missing, the early kinds may be planted in as late as the middle of June. The King Phillip is one of the best varieties for this purpose."

Hay for Cows.

Otis Brigham in *New England Farmer*, after seventy years experience, states that from actual weight, he has found that good milk cows will consume 20 pounds of hay per day, when giving milk, and fifteen pounds when dry; and that they pay well for their keeping by an average of six quarts of milk per day for the year.

Cattle Sale.

R. A. Alexander's annual sale of thoroughbred cattle, and other stock takes place at his farm near Spring Station, Woodford county, Kentucky, on the first Wednesday of June next.

White Clover.

The *Farmers' Journal*, of Virginia, says:—"Perhaps there is no plant more universally distributed over the face of the earth than white clover. It is found, or may be found in almost every field that has been in cultivation. Where the soil is poor, or otherwise not adapted to its growth, it is still present, but so small, and grows so flat under the grosser herbage that covers the ground, that it is not perceptible without a critical examination. Hence on breaking up and manuring such soils, a spontaneous crop of white clover springs up where it was never observed before and without any supply of seed. This has sometimes led to strange conclusions respecting the plant; many persons erroneously supposing that it originated from the application of ashes or marl without the intervention of seed.

The structure of the white clover is quite peculiar. It has a perennial root—differing in this respect from other species of clover—and the central root strikes to a considerable depth in the soil, thereby enabling the plant to resist the effects of the severest droughts, particularly on sandy soils. The branches that trail on the surface send down fibrous roots from the joints, which penetrate but a little way into the ground. Hence it is that the plant matures itself in soils of very opposite natures—for if the surface be too dry to afford nourishment to the branches, the principal root preserves it; and when the tenacity or retentiveness of the soil in wet weather is great enough to destroy the main root, the fibers of the runners preserve the vitality of the plant. From this habit of growth, top dressings are found to promote its development in an extraordinary degree. When the soil does not furnish food adapted to its wants, it seldom rises to a head, and the very small leaves lie so close to the ground, that even its presence is not always suspected; but when the proper nutriment is furnished, it springs up, flowers, and matures its seed so as to attract attention, and to excite surprise in the minds of those who were ignorant of its existence in the soil.

The white clover furnishes the most acceptable herbage to stock of all kinds. It is only inferior in its nutritive properties to the green sward, if, indeed, it is not equal to it; and we think it would be to the interest of farmers to encourage its growth on their pasture lands as much as possible. Wherever a regular system of rotation prevails, this may be readily done. But the land must be good, and in an improving condition.—There are few better signs of good farming than to see this clover growing luxuriantly over the fields, for it shows that the land has been well cared for by liberal supplies of fertilizing materials.

Dairy Business.

The organization of Farmers' Clubs is doing much to elicit real practical and useful information, on all subjects connected with the farm. At the late meeting of the Club at Monroe. The subject of the treatment and profit of dairy cows was brought up for discussion, when Mr. Spalding gave the following account of his experience, which we find reported in the *Press*:

"Mr. Spalding said he commenced to manage stock and the dairy business about five years ago, when he had two cows. He made up his mind to stable them, and believes farmers labor under disadvantage by not stabling stock. He produced butter enough to furnish his family with sugar besides what he used. Next he tried six cows, and commenced making cheese, and sold \$50 worth the first year. He then increased to 20 cows, believing the dairy business could be made profitable, stabling his cows in the winter.—The first three years he did not raise calves, thinking it required fresh milk to do so. But learning that they could be raised without it, he raised some on whey and used also buckwheat flour, about one pint per day for three calves. They did well, and he now raises three to five calves a year. Last year he milked eighteen cows, and they produced \$38.76 each, and all of them \$697.65, not including the butter used in his family, and five calves sold, and thinks but for his wife's absence he would have done better. Never fed grain till this winter, a bundle of oats to two cows, and in March corn ground with cob, and with good results. His cows are chiefly native, some cross with Durham, and one Devon, which does not equal the cross with Durham, which he prefers. At first he preferred the Devon—they may be more hardy, but with proper management the Durhams can stand winters well enough, and he thinks they give as much milk. He spoke also of their being best for veal and of his sale of several in the Monroe market at \$5.50, and thought they

might have brought \$6 in Toledo. He feeds his cattle regularly, and always has water for them to go to at any time, and finds his cows do better in consequence; and prefer not to pump cold water for his cows fresh from the well, thinking that if it is too cold it checks the flow of milk and that they do better by letting it stand awhile after being exposed to the sun. Cheese commands from 8 to 9 cts. when 4 to 6 weeks old—last year and year previous 9 cts, and this year 8 cts. per lb., an evidence, he thought that the dairy business was the best for the farmers in this county.—He thinks all farmers would do well to engage in it. The more made the quicker the sale, and at present not enough is made to draw buyers from abroad. The farmers of the western Reserve in Ohio, have their cheese engaged before it is made, and it can be so here when the quantity is sufficient to entice buyers.

The Cattle Disease in Massachusetts.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governor to exterminate the disease called pleuropneumonia in the Commonwealth, visited Mr. W. W. Chanery's herd at Wellington Hill in Belmont, on Monday afternoon. Dr. J. Bates of Worcester and his brother of Boston, also a physician, and Wood, Thayer and Sanders, V. S., were in attendance. Dr. J. Bates is an eminent physician of the old school, and formerly practiced in Barre, and though he makes no special claim to a knowledge of veterinary practice, yet it is evident that he has no superior in describing the condition of the cattle—his diagnoses, as assisted by his brother, seeming to command the most profound attention, and to secure the confidence of all who were in attendance.

After examining several of Mr. Chanery's cattle, three were selected to be killed, one Shorthorn cow and two heifers, a grade Ayrshire and a grade Devon. The cow had been sick, and seemed to have recovered. The Ayrshire grade had shown no symptoms of the disease. The Devon grade had been observed to cough slightly, but eat well as did they all, and was sprightly and active on foot, though diseased in one of its fore-legs—the knee-joint being badly swollen. Upon examination after they were killed, the lungs of all of them showed clear manifestations of disease—the Devon grade being very bad—the right lung, and the lower part being filled with pus.

After finishing the examination of the three animals killed, the Commissioners with their medical attendants, and V. S., returned to the barn for a more thorough examination of the cattle, when the Doctors, Bates and Thayer, V. S., decided that out of a herd of 34, not more than half a dozen animals appeared to be free from the disease, and these included five bulls—among which is the "Dutchman," valued by Mr. Chanery at \$5,000.

Dr. Bates' mode of examination was by percussion upon the chest and over the lungs—determining the condition of the pulmonary organs by sound—which if dull and attended with a crumbling, crepitating noise detected by auscultation, disease was deemed certain. If a resonance of sound followed percussion, a healthy state of the lungs was predicted.—Mr. Chanery evidently had great confidence in Dr. Bates' skill and judgment, though the decision was contrary to his previous belief for he thought his herd had become nearly free from the disease.

It is now thought that nothing short of the entire destruction of the infected herds, whether in Belmont or Worcester county, will satisfy the demand of the law, or appease the excitement among the people. The hay, barns, and manure, it is feared contain the infection, which must also be destroyed. The Commissioners have an exceedingly onerous duty to perform in executing the laws, but it is hoped they will do it faithfully, firmly and most efficiently.—*L. in Bost. Cult.*

A Reminiscence of the Shanghai Fever.

A reporter upon the herds of Great Britain, during his visit to that of Mr. Ambler the breeder of Grand Turk, relates that he saw there the empty pens of the poultry house, which was built when he and Lord Ducie were rivals in the Cochon China business. When Lord Ducie died, Mr. Ambler was the chief bidder at the sale of his stock, and twenty-two guineas or \$110, was given for a single brood of fowls. Satisfied with his success, Mr. Ambler, determined to get out of them whilst the season was up, and sold all his stock consisting of sixty cocks and hens at prices ranging from \$25 to \$90 per pair.—But the glory of the fowl of the orient has gone down, and he bid no longer salute the rising sun with his diurnal roar of a crow, as lord of the barn yard.

MICHIGAN STOCK REGISTER.

HORSES.

WARFIELD. Thoroughbred Stallion. Owned by A. C. Flisk of Coldwater, Michigan, and bred by R. A. Alexander of Woodburn farm, Woodford county, Kentucky, from whom he was purchased by his present owner.

Sire, imported Sovereign, the sire of Berry, Ann Dunn, Martha Dunn, Mary Taylor, La Vrai Reine, Baric, Prioresse, Marengo, Charleston, &c.

Sovereign was bred by King William IV, at Hampton Court stables, and foaled 1836. He was imported by the late Col. Wade Hampton of Millwood, S. C., who paid for him coming one year \$2,000.—He never appeared on the turf, having been injured during his voyage across the Atlantic. His colts have raced successfully at all distances, from one to four mile heats, and as a stallion he is second to none living.

Sovereign was sired by Emilius, winner of the Derby in 1823, and sire of Friam and Plenipotentiary, the first winner of the Derby in 1880 and the latter winner in 1884; Emilius was also sire of Manago, winner of the St. Leger in 1837, and was considered one of the stoutest and most successful stallions in England, and was for many years the crack stallion in royal stables at Hampton Court. Dam of Sovereign, Fleur de lis, by Bourbon, by Sorcerer, by Trumpator; Sorcerer sire of Smolensko, winner of the Derby in 1818, of the winners of the Oaks stakes in 1808, 1809, and 1811, and of Southsayer, winner of the great St. Leger in 1811.

grand dam Lady Rachel by Stamford, by Sir Peter Teazle.

g g dam, Young Rachel by Volunteer, by Young Belgrade—Bartlett's Children.

g g dam Rachel, sister to Maid of all Work, by Highflyer, by Herod.

g g g dam sister to Tandem by Syphon.

g g g g dam by Regulus, by Godolphin Barb.

g g g g g dam by Snap.

g g g g g g dam by Cottingham.

g g g g g g g dam by Warlock Galloway, by Snake, he by Lister Turk, out of Dam by Hautboy.

g g g g g g g g dam sister to the Carlisle Gelding by the Bald Galloway.

g g g g g g g g dam the Wharton mare by Lord Carlisle's Turk.

g g g g g g g g g dam by Bald Galloway, a stallion of 1780, sired by St. Victor's Barb, and out of a Whynot mare, her dam one of the Royal mares.

Dam, Isola by Old Bedford, by Sir Archy, out of Eliza, by imported Bodford. Bedford was one of the best American horses of his day, never having been beaten, and the sire of some of the best race horses in the country.

grand dam, Sunette, by Aratna. Sunette was a well known winner at two and three mile heats.

g g dam, Jennie Cockney, dam of Creeping Kate, Maid of Lodi and Yankee Doodle, by Potomac, by imported Diomedes, and the winner of the quickest two mile race run in America—time 8.43.

g g g dam by Timoleon, by Sir Archy out of daughter of imported Saltram, son of English Eclipse, out of Virago by Snap. Timoleon was sire of the celebrated Boston.

g g g g dam by Wildair, by imported Fearnaught, out of a daughter of Kitty Fisher by Cade, by the Godolphin Barb.

g g g g g dam by Driver, imported, by Driver and great grandsire of Timoleon.

g g g g g g dam by imported Fearnaught, by Regulus out of Silverfall, great grand daughter of the Darley Arabian.

g g g g g g g dam by Fellow, son of Blank, by Godolphin out of Little Hartly mare.

g g g g g g g g dam by imported Vampyre, by Wilson's Arabian, out of a grand daughter of Partner, and g. g. grand sire of Amanda, dam of Duroc.

Isola produced Olio, who beat Laura Spellman and Mary Bluekin three mile heats at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1857, in the fast time of 5.46 and 5.42½. She also produced Minerva, Juno, Mamella, &c.

FARM NOTES.

Prices of Shorthorns in England.

At a late sale of Shorthorns, of the herd of Mr. John Hall of Kiverton Park, and which was not known as containing animals of the distinguished fame and merit of some of the first class breeders, the highest priced cow sold for \$250, and the highest priced bull for \$185. The herd was considered a good one however.

Bees in California.

The *California Farmer* states that not more than one third of the hives that were purchased and shipped in the Atlantic States reached California in good condition. The other two thirds were a dead loss. In the meanwhile, more than one half that were received in good condition are now considered as worthless on account of foul blood, and the worm which has been introduced. Altogether the bee business has been a very losing speculation for most of those who went into it.

Rotten Leaves for Potatoes.

Mr. Bacon in a communication to the *Journal of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society* states:

"The very best potatoes we have raised for many years, were obtained by putting a shovel full of leaves from trees in each hill.—This was on dry, deep land, which had been under the potato crop for several years. We had formerly dug some rotten potatoes from the soil, but none the last year; all were sound, of a good size, and in flavor like the potatoes of olden times; rich, mealy and healthful. All who saw or tasted of them, pronounced them *very fine*.

"We hope others will try the leaves this year, in a small way at least, while we intend doing so on a more extended scale. If the future results shall be as good as the past, they will pay well. Yet we insist on dry land, and deep, fine tillage. I then put the leaves in the hill and drop the potatoes on them, and cover as usual. Be careful, however, not to have the leaves over the potatoes, for they would, if so placed, delay their coming up.

The Garden & Orchard.

Fruit Prospects.

The weather, during March, was unusually pleasant for the season, creating some apprehension lest the undue excitement of vegetation should be such that subsequent cold would be fatal to the incipient fruit crop.—These apprehensions, however, were effectually quieted by the cold that has prevailed through the greater part of April, till, at the present time, vegetation is, probably, not at all in advance of ordinary seasons. The past two months have been unusually dry, if we except the second and third weeks of April, which has, doubtless, contributed to the retarding effect of the cool weather.

At the present time the weather is exceedingly fine, but rather cool. The buds of the gooseberry, currant, Siberian crab, and other plants, which vegetate early, are already fully open; as well as most of the fruit buds of the cherry, pear, and apple.

Apricots, against a wall, have been in bloom for nearly two weeks, giving promise of a full crop, which is yet uninjured, notwithstanding that the nights have been so cold, for a week past, as to occasion the formation of ice of considerable thickness.

Peaches were supposed to be a total failure; but, with the opening of the buds, we are agreeably disappointed to discover that, in most cases, a few buds, at least, have escaped; while, in some cases, there is promise of a fair crop. Several instances have been observed, where a southerly or southeasterly exposure, sheltered on the north and north-west, seems to have effected the saving of a crop. In Ohio, the buds seem to have been killed by a storm of sleet, followed by severe cold, about the beginning of December; but, with us, they remained uninjured till the severe frost of the 30th and 31st of that month, which was supposed to have entirely ruined the crop of this region.

Cherries are promising a full crop. Early Purple Guigne, which is usually the first to start, has been opening an occasional blossom for several days past, and, with a continuance of mild weather, will be in full bloom within two or three days. Napoleon, also, though a late fruit, is considerably in advance of most varieties. The earliest varieties require about six weeks, after blooming, to ripen their fruit. Allowing them this time to mature, we may hope to see ripe fruit about the twelfth or fifteenth of June, which will be a few days later than the average.

Plums have passed through the winter unscathed, and promise an abundant bloom; but the ravages of the curculio, and of the leaf blight, for some years past, have discouraged the planting of this fruit, and it is rapidly going out of cultivation, in this region.

Pears fruited unusually well last season, and are promising even better for the coming one. The popular dislike to the cultivation of this fruit, on account of its supposed tardy fruiting is gradually wearing off; but it will, doubtless, be some years before it will assume the position it deserves, as a delicious and profitable family and market fruit.

Apples, also, promise a copiousness of bloom almost beyond precedent; and, when we consider the total failure of the crop of 1858, and the smallness of the yield of 1859, with the recuperation of the trees, consequent thereupon, we have abundant reason to anticipate a return fully commensurate with the promise. Indeed, if no untoward casualties arise to interfere with the setting of the fruit, the danger will be that the quality of the crop will be injured by over production.

The present spring has been a very active one, in the planting of trees. Peaches, in particular, have been planted in large quantities. Of apples, the great mass are of winter varieties, intended for the production of market fruit; and a very large share are of Red Canada, or seedlings to be top worked with this variety. Among a few planters, the King of Tompkins county is beginning to be sought after, mainly, doubtless, on account of its eastern reputation.

T. T. LYON.

Plymouth, April, 30th, 1860.

Blanching Vegetables.

Vegetable gardeners blanch certain vegetables and make them very tender and palatable, while otherwise they would be hard and fibrous. This is done by excluding the light by burying them in the earth. A very subtle and intricate, but beautiful branch of science comes in here as an explanation of this phenomena.

The researches of Hunt, on the effects of light upon vegetation, have established the fact that the blue or actinic rays produce purely chemical changes; they promote the germination of the seed, but do not enable

the plant to decompose carbonic acid. Very accurate experiments have proved that the growth of a plant is proportionate to the illuminating power of the solar rays. Hence those plants exposed to the action of yellow light grow more rapidly than under the influence of red or blue, because of the greater illuminating power of the yellow rays. Professor Draper, of New York, exposed leaves and grass, in tubes containing water saturated with carbonic acid, to the influence of the different rays of the sun, which were separated from each other by means of a glass prism. On examining the contents of the tubes after exposure for a sufficient period, it was found that the quantity of carbonic acid decomposed in the tube which had been placed in the yellow light was nearly double that decomposed in the tube which was exposed to the red rays, and nine times greater than that decomposed in the blue light.

When plants are put into a dark place, their colored parts become blanched, the green coloring matter is oxygenated and decomposed, the tissues become weak and distended by the quantity of matter which has been mechanically absorbed and which they are not able to give off by exhalation, and the plants actually die of starvation whilst surrounded by abundance of suitable nutriment; the stimulus of light, by which alone that nutriment could be appropriated, being wanting.

The green coloring matter of plants is called *chlorophyll*, and gardeners know that it cannot be formed without light. They take advantage of this in modifying the color of vegetables for the table by planting them in situations where the light is very limited, and the result is a change of their color and taste. By covering the lower portions of celery and some other plants, they are rendered tender and white; this is due to the exclusion of light, which is the great developing agent of the woody matter. Potatoes planted near the surface of the ground are always stringy and harsh; those who advocate very shallow planting do not know what they are talking about. The chlorific rays which are absorbed by plants are retained in them, ready to be given out in the form of heat when burned as fuel.—*Scientific Am.*

The Science of Gardening—Budding.

If the branch of a tree be cut off, or if an incision be made so as to remove entirely, not only a section of its bark, but also the alburnum of the wood beneath it, one bud or more, if the tree be vigorous, often will be put forth below the incision. Lateral vessels are formed from the alburnum, communicating with the bud; and having a similar return-communication with those of the bark, it speedily enlarges into a perfect branch, with its necessary leafy organs. If instead of leaving the portion of the branch above the incision exposed to the air, it be covered with moist earth, which is easily effected by the aid of a layering pot, roots will be protruded from the lips of the wound; and as these are furnished, like the bud produced from below, with vessels from the alburnum and bark, it is evident that such plant has the power of producing branches or roots accordingly as the medium, air or earth, renders the production appropriate. This may be proved in two ways; for if a Gooseberry bush be trimmed, and then its head be buried in the earth with the roots exposed to the air, these will put forth leaves whilst the branches will emit roots. On the other hand, if a root be induced by the layering-pot in the mode mentioned, and, subsequently, it is gradually introduced to the air, by removing the soil and filling the pot with moist moss, and then by removing the moss and giving only moisture it may eventually be left exposed, and will put forth leaves. The experiment will succeed with the Codlin, and, probably, with the Joannet Apple.

Buds contain the rudiments of a plant, and it very early suggested itself to the gardener that they might be employed advantageously as a means of propagation; and budding has now become the most prevalent mode. In performing the operation, as the nourishment has to be afforded to the bud from the alburnum of the stock with which it is brought in contact, this should not be exposed to the air for one minute longer than is necessary to insert the previously prepared bud, for if the surface of the alburnum becomes dry in the slightest degree, vegetation on that part is permanently destroyed. The alburnum of the stock only supplies sap, which is elaborated in the bud and its developed leaves; and through its bark is returned the peculiar juice from whence the woody matter is formed that unites it to the stock. A confused line marks the point of union; but all the deposit of wood is between that line and the bud, and is always the same in character as the tree from which the bud is taken.

A bud, with almost the solitary exception of that of the Walnut, succeeds best when

inserted on a shoot of the same year's growth, and apparently for the reason that the sap and juice it yields are most nearly of the same state of elaboration as they were in the parent of the bud; and because, as in the animal frame, repair of injury, the healing of wounds, is always advanced very favorably by the vital energy of youth.

"Here are," says Mr. Knight, "at the base of the annual shoots of the Walnut and other trees, where those join the year-old wood, many minute buds, which are almost concealed in the bark; and which rarely, or never vegetate, but in the event of the destruction of the large prominent buds which occupy the middle and opposite end of the annual wood. By inserting in each stock one of these minute buds, and one of the large and prominent kind, I had the pleasure to find that the minute buds took freely, whilst the large all failed without a single exception. This experiment was repeated in the summer of 1815 upon two yearling stocks which grew in pots, and had been placed during the spring and early part of summer in a shady situation under a north wall; whence they were moved late in July to a forcing-house, which I devote to experiments, and instantly budded. These being suffered to remain in the house during the following summer, produced from the small buds shoots nearly three feet long, terminating in large and perfect female blossoms, which necessarily proved abortive, as no male blossoms were procurable at the early period in which the female blossoms appeared; but the early formation of such blossoms sufficiently proves that the habits of a bearing branch of the Walnut tree may be transferred to a young tree by budding, as well as grafting by approach.

"The most eligible situation for the insertion of buds of this species of tree (and probably of others of similar habits), is near the summit of the wood of the preceding year, and, of course, very near the base of the annual shoot; and if buds of the small kind above mentioned be skillfully inserted in such parts of branches of rapid growth, they will be found to succeed with nearly as much certainty as those of other fruit trees, provided such buds be in a more mature state than those of the stocks into which they are inserted."—(*Knight's Horticultural Papers.*)

The more mature any part of a plant, the less easy is it excitable; a branch from which the leaves have fallen in autumn, requires a higher temperature to induce vegetation than does a similar branch in the spring. So is it with a bud; and, as was suggested by Mr. Knight, it appears to be occasioned by those parts having passed into a state of repose; a decreased degree of vital energy occurring preparatory to their winter sleep. Let no man scoff at the idea of this vital energy continuing in a bud after a separation from the parent, for even the head of a polypus may be cut off and grafted, without injury, upon the decapitated body of another. The mature bud is, consequently, always inserted with more success in a stock, the buds of which are less mature; for it does not commence vegetating until the supply of sap is abundant, nor until the union between the bark and alburnum has had time to be completed. When Mr. Knight reversed his comparative state of the stock and the bud, by inserting immature buds from a wall Peach upon Peach trees in a forcing-house which had nearly completed their growth for the season, the buds broke soon after their insertion, and necessarily perished for want of sufficient nourishment.

In performing the operation of budding, we have the following directions from Mr. Errington:—

"Expedition is the principal thing, and this of course pre-supposes some dexterity and expertise. In summer budding, the cutting or shoot from whence the buds or scions are taken is not cut from the parent tree until the moment the operation is about to commence. The best way is, to provide a pan or can with some water in it. The moment the young shoot which is to produce the scions is removed from the parent, let all the leaves be cut off, leaving the petioles, or footstalks, of the leaves to handle the buds by. The ends of the young shoots may then be stuck on end in the water, taking care, of course, to number or name them, if accuracy of this kind be requisite. All being thus in readiness, and the operator having a bundle of long, bright, and strong bast hanging by his side, and a finely whetted budding-knife (or a relay of them where much business has to be done), in his hand, operations may commence. We will suppose what may be termed a nurseryman's case—viz., a young Plum, Apricot, or Peach stock—that is to say, in their phraseology, the Brussels stock for the Plum, the commoner stock for the Apricot, and the muscle stock for the Peach. Such stocks are generally about a couple of feet in height,

and they are mostly budded about a foot from the ground. The operator generally turns his back to the stock, for such stocks are generally branched a little, and by backing up to them, the axillary branches are forced right and left out of the way of the operator by means of his legs. Well, he then takes a scion out of his waterpot, and generally commences at the lower end of it. With a clean cut he takes out a bud, now called 'a shield,' for it is necessary to cut nearly an inch above the bud, and the same below it; and with this shield a slight portion of the woody part of the stem is taken. Now, with railway speed, the wood must be extracted: this is readily done with the finger and thumb of the right hand, and one caution is here necessary. If a hole appears at the back of the bud, on the shield, it must be rejected as worthless; it is a sign that the shoot is not sufficiently mature, and that the bud was not properly organized, or that it has been drawn out in extracting the piece of wood, or rather alburnous matter. The bud being right, a slit must be made across the stock at the very point where the bud must be inserted. This slit runs across, and with the assistance of another below it, and running perpendicularly into the centre of it, must form a figure like the capital letter T. The haft of the budding-knife must now be applied to the sides of the incision, and by a gentle pressure up and down, the bark will be found to become readily detached from the wood. Taking hold of the leafstalk of the bud, or shield, the operator now slips it in beneath the raised bark of the incision in the stock, and when this is done, a compact and close tying of bast, from the bottom of the shield to the top, completes the process. All this, though apparently tedious in the detail, is merely the work of a minute, or, at most, a couple of minutes, to an expert and well-practised operator. We, however, can do no more than state the details of the process, and the mode of carrying it out: expertness must be acquired by some practice in this as in most other matters. All we can say in addition is, that unless each bud is quickly inserted after being extracted from the parent shoot, success becomes very doubtful, especially if the atmosphere is dry and the sun shines brightly. We would advise that any side of the stock be selected but that directly south. The sun has a powerful action in the neighborhood of the bud when in this situation; and such is, therefore, to be avoided, although we are aware many old practitioners in the nurseries do not pay any heed to such distinctions. The reason is, that their mode of conducting the operation is so expert, and so much expedition is exercised, that the bud scarcely suffers at all in its transit; it therefore succeeds in nine cases out of ten.

"We would advise particular attention to the following points, whatever the kind of tree may be, or whatever the height or position may be at which it is budded.

"1st.—That the tree be in a state of high elaboration—that is to say, great part of the foliage thoroughly developed, and the growing or extending principle rather on the wane. This will, in general, take place between the second week of July and the second week in August, in most parts of Britain.

"2nd.—That a lively course of root action be secured, by having recourse in seasons of drought to copious watering a day previous to budding.

"3rd.—To reject all buds that appear torn out or otherwise injured: this is indicated by the hollow before named.

"4th.—To avoid any extreme of mutilation of pruning back, at the period of budding; we have seen Roses reduced to a mere stump for convenience' sake: such cannot be successful.

"5th.—To avoid too tight ligatures; the bast must be quite close, but not tight. It should be understood that the bud does not form the union by means of pressure alone; the bast acts beneficially also by shading the bark of the shield, or bud, thereby preventing excessive perspiration.

"Those who have a variety of fruits to bud should take them according to the order in which the wood becomes perfect: thus, Cherries may stand first, Apricots second, Plums and Pears third, and Peaches and Nectarines fourth. The only after care is to water occasionally during the first fortnight, if the weather is very dry, and to remove the bandages in due time. This may, in general, be safely done within a month, and the best criterion of the success of the bud is the dropping off of the footstalk. If the bud is taking well, this will fall away in a week or two; but if the footstalk shrivels up, it is a bad sign. The portion of the stock below the bud should, in all cases, be kept clear from useless spray. In cases where it is necessary to reserve such shoots, it will suffice to pinch off their growing-points."—*J. in Cottage Gardener.*

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

Australian Bees.

A new variety of the *stingless bee* is called the Australian, and begins to be called into notice.—The success so far of the "Italian," will undoubtedly call out several varieties for the study of apiculturists.

Labels.

The cheapest of all labels and the most lasting are made of pieces of zinc, cut into the requisite form, and punctured. The zinc may then be rubbed or scoured with sand, which takes off the greasy feeling, when it may be written with a common black lead pencil. These labels, says the *German Town Telegraph*, will be legible for ten years.

Turnips as Manure.

It has been found by experiment that a crop of turnips plowed under, will produce a better crop of grain, than when harvested, fed out to sheep, and the land manured with the excrements. An old friend of ours, for years, kept his orchard in the highest state of cultivation by growing crops of turnips and annually plowing them under.—*Ohio Farmer.*

The Salway Peach.

This is the name of a variety that is considered the most valuable and latest of all peaches in England. The fruit grows so that it measures thirteen inches in circumference and weighs three quarters of a pound. It is called a perfectly hardy fruit by Turner in his *Fruitist*, and was originally grown by Colonel Salway from seeds of the St. Giovanni peach which he brought from Florence in Italy. It would probably make a valuable addition to our late sorts.

Another Late Peach.

We see it noted that Mr. Rivers, of Sanbridge-worth, England, has been growing a late peach that is described as being as large as a "goodly melon," and ripening even in Georgia as late as November. This is giving promise of having the peach season extended considerably.

The Lawton Blackberry.

We saw in a garden at Oakland, among a very nice lot of the Lawtons, many very large vines.—One attracted our attention; it had three or four branches or canes, some eight or ten feet high, trained up like a grapevine. This vine was trained to canes. The product last year was six quarts; the present year we think the product will be ten or twelve quarts. Think of this, those who have even a small patch of garden, how easy to have a good increase from a few vines.—*Cal. Farmer.*

Fruit at Kalamazoo.

The *Kalamazoo Gazette* says, "We never saw such a promise of all kinds of fruit as is now exhibited by every vine, shrub and tree in our midst. The strawberry, the currant, the plum, cherry, peach, apple, all blossoming in the most abundant profusion. If no calamity cuts off the fruit before maturity, our region will be literally flooded with these various products. The peach, which was thought to be nearly destroyed, is blooming luxuriantly. The wheat also, looks healthy and promising.

Roots of Fruit Trees.

There is something not yet understood in the action of the sponges of fruit trees. That they are often ephemeral I can prove from my own experience, and not always from the mould in the pots becoming dry. A friend tells me that his trees in pots plunged lose them in the autumn.—I planted some peach trees budded on almond stocks in the border of my orchard house; two of them were taken up after one season's growth, and their roots were like "wigs," so abundantly were they furnished with small fibres. The other trees taken up at the end of the second season had lost all their fibrous rootlets, and only six or seven carrot like roots were left.—*A. Z., in Cot. Gardener.*

Flour for Bees.

A Devonshire beekeeper writes to the *Cottage Gardener* that on the 23d of March he placed some wheat flour at the entrance to one of his hives, for the purpose of trying whether it would supply the place of pollen as suggested. In a few minutes after the flower was so placed, he had the satisfaction of seeing some of the bees load their legs with it, and convey their burdens into the hive. Bye meal is considered the best for this purpose. A supply of water is kept close at hand for the use of the bees at the same time.

The Fall Orange Apple.

C. W. Gleason of Worcester, Mass., states in the *Country Gentleman* that the Fall Orange, or Hopen apple originated in the town of Worcester, over one hundred years ago, and says it is one of the best for all purposes. It is a great bearer, and usually produces a crop every year. Downing is considered not to have done this apple justice. It is fit to use in September, but will keep till spring. Mr. J. J. Thomas, of the *Country Gentleman*, says "It is quite acid before mature, and is then a good culinary fruit, but when allowed to ripen on the tree and at its best, it has few equals as a table fruit. Its smooth fair skin, its uniform productiveness without overbearing, its strong handsome growth, and the extreme hardness of the tree, render it altogether a valuable variety."

Mulching Strawberries with Straw.

W. Petrie of Pittsburgh states that the best mulching for strawberries is cut straw. It keeps the berries perfectly clean, and if put on thick enough it will keep down the weeds, keep the ground moist, and prevent the runners from catching. He hauls the straw out to the field in bundles, and takes a good straw cutter along, with two men to cut the straw and two boys to carry it on in baskets. The straw should be cut short—the shorter the better—and spread on top of the plants quite thick, and the rains and winds will work it down under the leaves, and the fruit stems will shoot above the straw. This mulching should be done just before the fruit stems shoot.

RAIN WATER NOT ABSORBED BY LEAVES.—It has always been thought that the rain water which falls upon the leaves and stems of vegetables is gradually absorbed, and nourishes the plant. It appears, however, that this opinion merely instinctive, and when tested by careful experiment, it proves unfounded.

of wool, is completely neutralized by the low rates at which foreign goods are allowed to come in, and which are made of wool on which no duty is paid, and consequently the duty paid to the United States customs on the fine wool brought here in a manufactured state is not so high as if it were the raw material. This state of the trade, prevents any manufacturers from investing, and from doing business, and the grievance must be felt by the wool grower. Were we on even terms with the foreign manufacturers, we would see very many of the valuable water powers in our own State, employed in driving mills that would add to the wealth of the State, and attract capital, and give profitable employment to very many hands that are now idle for want of something to do that will pay. This state of things is pointed out very plainly in the following monthly circulars which we print. The foreign circular shows a confidence in high prices for wool, based on the demand being closely equal to the supply, whilst the American shows that the demand is curtailed by the fact that the consumption will be supplied by the trade that makes for the foreign article the very state of things pointed out by the foreign circular:

Wool Circular of J. L. Brown—Liverpool, April 11.
Since our circular of 24th March the wool markets in Europe have been quiet but firm. In France and Germany buyers evince great caution, and are exceedingly lightly stocked. In England consumption continues on an enormous scale, and stocks of wool are moderate. Such parcels of new imports as are placed on the market by private contract are absorbed by consumers, but at the present high level of value speculators hold off. The inclement weather which has prevailed in England during the last four months has, in some districts, had an unfavorable influence upon both the quantity and quality of the new wool, the bulk of which will be shorn in June, and it is probable that of sound-stapled wool there may be a slightly decreased supply. There is at the present period a much narrower margin between the supply and demand of the raw material than has been the case in former years, and though there is no reason for saying that the demand actually exceeds the supply, it is plain that the former encroaches upon the latter much more closely than is desirable. The range of prices during the coming summer will be a great degree dependent upon the courses of international events; when prices are considerably above an average, the minds of buyers are sensitive, and confidence is easily shaken, so that the re-commencement of political distrust would not doubt be followed by a decline in prices; but should European nations curb their quarrelsome propensities, there seems a strong probability that the value of wool will attain a higher point than at present rates. The growth of wool this year at Buenos Ayres is estimated at 27,000 bales, and the following statement gives the number of bales shipped up to the 25th Feb., and about to be shipped to various ports, viz: to England, 1,101; to Antwerp, 8,573; to Havre, 4,884; to Bordeaux, Cote, and Marseilles, 3,759; to Holland, 1,522; to the United States, 5,647; to India, 23,216 bales. The following auction sales are about to be held, viz: at Liverpool to commence the 15th inst., 2,500 bales Port Phillip and Cape, 875 Buenos Ayres, 11,500 East India, 1,000 English, 750 Donkoi, 1800 Portuguese and Spanish, 1,500 Dundee. At Havre, 20th inst., 1,600 bales Buenos Ayres, and probably a larger quantity of this wool will arrive in time. Early in May there will be a considerable sale of Buenos Ayres at Antwerp, and at the end of that month a small sale at Rotterdam. The London sales of 55,000 bales Australian and Cape are expected to commence the 3d May, and will continue about six weeks.

Walter Brown's Circular—New York, May 1.

During the month of April, the market continued quiet, with a tendency towards lower prices, owing to the approach of the close of the wool year, and the depressed condition of the woolen goods trade.

The steady firmness of the foreign wool markets, and the ready sale made, is quite in contrast with the feeling prevailing in this country, and can only be accounted for by the successful trade the foreign manufacturers have been doing, to a considerable degree at our expense. The relative conditions of our wool and woolen goods markets is such, that we think one of these three consequences must follow.

Woolen goods must bring more remunerative prices, the raw material decline still further in price, or the weaker manufacturers soon give way; and, by thus diminishing the consumption and production, remedy the evil.

The fact that the recent large importations of Cape wools here and in Boston, which were first entered free, have been found dutiable, and a duty of 24 per cent. on their value since collected, ought to have given a firmer tone to our market, at least for the finer classes of wools; but it does not seem to have produced that effect, and owners are now offering to accept lower prices for some of the best lots than heretofore, and lower, we think, than new wool of corresponding quality can be laid down after the clip, unless growers modify their present views.

Literary Notes and News.

—We have received from B. P. Johnson, Esq., a copy of the address delivered by Abraham B. Conger, Esq., before the N. Y. State Agricultural Society at its annual meeting in February last.—We remark that in this address, which is that of the retiring President, it is stated "that owing to the large expenditures of the fair held at Albany, principally those connected with the police department, the surplus left from the receipts, greater than they ever had been before, was light beyond all expectation."

—All the Year Round for April has been received from the publishers, J. M. Emerson & Co., New York. This popular monthly is a welcome visitor in the household.

—The Atlantic Monthly for May is on hand in good time as usual. The contents are very varied. Miss Mitchell, we believe, contributes the article on Miss Somerville, the learned scientific Englishwoman. "Instruc" is a well written article, and decidedly the leading one. "My own Story" is good for the girls, but "Circumstance" is hardly up to the mark; the "Maroons of Sossinam" is highly interesting. The Professor's Story flags a little in this number. The notices of new publications are as usual critical and instructive.

—Blackwood for April has been issued promptly by Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., of New York, and is a very excellent number. The first and second articles, on Lord Wellington's career and on Lady Hamilton, will be read by every lover of history and biography with great pleasure.—The latter, on Lady Hamilton, is a remarkably vivid sketch of one of the most celebrated women of her day, and who exerted a wonderful influence over one of the greatest men of England, and from this sketch we learn did much to contribute to the naval glory of England, and yet was allowed to die forsaken and bereft of every comfort. Blackwood gives Mrs. Browning somewhat of a castigation, which every one who is not gratified with emanations called verse that would hardly be considered out of place in a lunatic asylum, will pronounce well deserved.

Foreign Events.

The greatest foreign event has been the pugilistic encounter between the two champions of the ring, Sayers and Heenan. The contest for supremacy came off on the 17th of April, and ended in a row. It was a terrible but disgraceful exhibition of two of the most powerful men in the world, which resulted in the American proving himself the victor, though this is not admitted by the friends of his opponent.

The British Parliament had not reassembled at the sailing of the steamer, and there are no political movements or discussions of any note. Public interest seems to be centered at present on Sicily. If we may believe the reports sent from there, the government and its officials that represent the despot of Naples, have been exceeding in their atrocities the cruelties of the inquisition during the middle ages, so that the people have been obliged to revolt. A revolutionary movement was, therefore, commenced at Palermo on the 4th of April, and severe fighting has been done, but the accounts are not very full as yet. The whole island is in a ferment, and the Neapolitan troops have had hard work to keep up their supremacy. The Sardinian government has sent vessels to which some of the refugees may retreat, and have refuge. The prospect looks as though Victor Emmanuel would very soon have the whole Italian Peninsula to form his Kingdom, with Sicily and Sardinia as its outposts. The constitutional privileges awarded to the people of his Kingdom, is setting an example which is felt more and more every day, as a quiet force that is undermining silently but surely, the temporal power of the Pope, and that of the King of Naples.—Meanwhile the first parliament has met at Turin, and commenced its work steadily and wisely, the members looking their position square in the face. The policy of the leading ministers, seem to be conciliatory towards France, acknowledging the great service she has done, and not disposed to permit the cordial feeling between the two governments to be weakened by any local or personal sentiment expressed by individual members relative to the surrender of Nice and Savoy. That the ultimate design of Victor Emmanuel is to include all Italy in his government, cannot be questioned. This exposed position of the kingdom forces it to lean upon France until it can constitute itself a powerful military State, able not only to maintain its own, but likewise to conquer Venice. This aggressive policy is openly avowed at Turin, and it is said that when the Prussian Ambassador Brasser de St. Simon communicated to Count Cavour the Austrian protest against the annexation of Central Italy, the able statesman remarked, Austria sends us word that she is preparing to retake Lombardy, we reply that we are preparing to take Venice.

From this it will be seen that the wars are not all over. Nice has voted by an overwhelming majority for annexation. Savoy will do the same, so that all the protests before congresses will not have any effect now. The affairs of Hungary seem to be no better. Great feeling is expressed at the death of Count Sechenyi, a nobleman and a patriot, who was the first to introduce steam navigation on the Danube and Theiss. He was a cautious patriot, but was much beloved. He committed suicide, and it is said was driven to it by the threatened persecutions of the Austrian government. The finances of Austria are in a wretched state, and the discovery that her most trusted officials have been committed to the most disgraceful system of plunder, has not added to her credit in any way.

In Spain the insurrection of which General Ortega was head, seems to have been completely put down, and the General has been tried and shot. All seems to be quiet in Morocco. The Moors submitting to their fate.

In Switzerland, efforts are being made to have claims to the neutrality of a portion of Savoy respected, but there does not seem to be much feeling or sympathy elicited from other governments, who claim to be interested in the subject.

Dates to the 21st received by the Canada state that the British Parliament has resumed the discussion of the policy of Napoleon. Nothing definite was elicited. The Prince of Wales was expected to sail for Canada in about a week. He may therefore be expected at Quebec by the middle of May. Capt. John Vinehall has been appointed commander of the Great Eastern, in place of the deceased Capt. Harrison. An almost unanimous vote was given in the communes of Nice in favor of annexation. The Emperor and Empress of France are to visit Savoy during the summer. The insurrection in Sicily has been quelled, and the revolutionists forced into the mountains, around Messina.

Political Notes of the Week.

Last week we left the convention at Charleston in the midst of the passing of a platform, and with no less than three to be submitted to the whole convention by the committee to whom the subject was referred. This want of agreement in the committee, created a most stormy session on Saturday last, that ended in the president threatening to leave the chair unless order was preserved. It must be admitted from an examination of the reports that the cause of the disorder is neglect of the rules which usually govern such bodies, by the members who represent many districts in the southern States. At the session of Monday last, the delegates representing several of the southern States, namely, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina, agreed not to take further part in the convention, and withdrew to hold a separate consultation and on Tuesday we learn they had formerly met, to take action such as they esteemed suitable for the crisis in which they had placed themselves. The ostensible reason for this action is the refusal of the majority of the convention to adopt a series of resolutions or a platform that would commit the democratic party to a policy which would authorize the power of the Federal government to protect slave holders in the possession of their slaves wherever they might choose to take them. The thinking, and not the impulsive men of the convention and especially the northern members known that such a course would sweep away every chance for even the color of success in fifteen of the most powerful and influential States of the Union, and consequently would be a surrender of the presidential election to their opponents; whilst desirous of harmony, they cannot surrender the very breath of life. But the secession has a portent in it also of something more than the disorganization of the party; may it not be looked upon as the preliminary measures adopted by those who have been uttering threats, to attempt a regular organization for the southern confederation of States? The whole action of the men engaged in it seem to us less guided by party principle, by over-zealous patriotism, than by a misguided and—it may turn out to be—treasonable ambition.—It may not be the case, but who at the present time can say it will not be so!

The southern delegates met on Tuesday, and organized themselves into a separate convention.—The delegation from New York, headed by Fernando Wood united with them, and they proceeded to advise together. So far nothing has been done towards the nomination; and up to that date, what was to be the ultimate action of the delegates in either section, seemed to be quite undecided upon.

After much discussion the convention began balloting on Tuesday afternoon, and after twelve ballots adjourned. The first ballot presented the names of Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, 145; Mr. Hunter of Virginia, 42; Mr. Guthrie of Kentucky, 36; Mr. Davis of Mississippi 1; Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, 1; Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, 1. At the twelfth ballot Mr. Douglas had got 1501 votes. The convention then adjourned till the next day. On the next, Wednesday, the balloting ran up to fifty-five, without any material change, except that Mr. Douglas had gone up as high as 1524, and Guthrie had advanced to 654, Hunter having but 16. During this day several propositions were advanced, for the adjournment of the convention till June, and that it have another meeting at Baltimore, which were talked over, but not discussed formally. The seceding convention had taken no action, beyond organization, and seem to be awaiting the decision to be arrived at by the national convention.—A proposition to adopt the name of *Constitutional Democrats* was voted down, as the members claimed that they represented the National Democratic party.

On Thursday Mr. Russell offered the following resolution, which was agreed to, and the Convention adjourned.

Resolved, That, when this convention adjourn to day, it will be to meet in Baltimore on Monday, the 15th of June, in order to afford States that are not represented an opportunity to fill up their delegations.

There were no ballots on Thursday. The resolution for adjournment seems to have been pressed by the friends of Mr. Douglas, it becoming evident that he could not be nominated. The whole future action of the party is left in doubt and unquestionably will depend very much on the action of those States whose delegates seceded. The secessionists do not seem to be agreed as to what policy they will pursue, and have adjourned without action. Some of the leaders evidently desire to turn the whole affair into a disunion movement, but we think the second sober thought of the Southern States will repudiate their action.

—The Republican State Convention met in Detroit at Merrill Hall on Wednesday last, to nominate delegates to Chicago, and organized by the appointment of the Hon. D. S. Walbridge for President. The convention appeared in the very best of tempers, and every thing was harmonious and orderly. Mr. Blair of Jackson, who is a prominent candidate for the nomination of Governor, addressed the delegates. The following are the names of the delegates to Chicago with their alternates:

Delegates at large.
1st Dist.—Austin Blair of Jackson; Alternate, G. W. Lee of Howell.
2d Dist.—W. W. Murphy of Hillsdale; Alternate, W. B. Montgomery.
3d Dist.—J. W. Ferry of Ottawa; Alternate, J. H. Andrews, Van Buren.
4th Dist.—J. J. St. Clair of Marquette; Alternate, Morgan Bates, Grand Traverse.

District Delegates.
1. J. G. Peterson, Wayne; A. D. Crane, Wash tenaw; Alternates, H. T. Backus, Wayne; D. Cranmer.
2. Jesse J. Beeson, Cass; W. S. Stoughton, St. Joseph; Alternates, D. Larzale, Cass; N. D. Skeels, Branch.

3. Franklin Quinn, Berrien; A. H. Carry, Kent; Alternates, Erastus Hussey, Calhoun; Seth Sprague, Montcalm.
4. D. C. Buckland, Oakland; Michael T. C. Plennier, Saginaw; Alternates, A. T. Crossman, Genesee; C. P. Parkhill, Shiawassee.

The Chicago Convention meets on Wednesday, May 16, when we may expect to hear of a lively

time in that city.

—The House of Representatives are considering the formation of five new territories, which contain respectively inhabitants as follows:

"The five new Territories which the House committee on territories propose to organize contain respectively the following number of inhabitants: Chippewa from 8,000 to 10,000, Nevada about the same, Dakota 8,000, Idaho, (Pike's Peak,) 15,000 to 20,000, Arizona 6,000 to 8,000." Each of the bills have attached to them the following edition of the Wilnot proviso: "Provided, that nevertheless, slavery has no legal existence in said territory, and nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize or permit its existence therein."

—The Republican State Convention of Maryland was called at Baltimore, but was broken up by a mob of rowdies. The delegates met, however, in a less public place, and perfected their business.

—The Corvode committee are still busy pursuing their investigations as to the disbursements of money to partisans. A Mr. Bean has been examined who confessed to receiving 5000 dollars, putting it in his pocket.

—The railroads are generally preparing to forward delegates and visitors to Chicago at half fare.

General News.

—The Detroit Board of Trade will hold daily meetings from the 7th of May, and have passed resolutions against any abrogation in the reciprocity treaty with Canada.

—The reports show 69 deaths in Detroit for the month of April.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad are replacing their wooden bridges with iron ones.

—The authorities of the city of New York have made an appropriation of \$30,000 for the reception of the Japanese Embassy.

—The Duke of Newcastle, one of her Majesty's Secretaries of State is to accompany the Prince of Wales on his visit to Canada.

—The Welland Canal is proposed to be enlarged by the Canadians. The cost is estimated by some parties at eight millions of dollars, whilst a railroad could be built for four hundred thousand dollars.

—The number of passports issued to persons going abroad reaches almost two hundred per week.

—A newly born child was devoured by rats in one of the New York hospitals last week. The state of the hospitals is being overhauled since the event.

—At Havana, Cuba, a fight took place between three large dogs and a puma or South American lion. The dogs were disabled.

—A colored man was recently arrested at Troy, N. Y., as a fugitive slave, but was twice rescued from the officers and got away.

—A bill has passed the California Senate, giving a bonus of \$50,000 to the company building a telegraph first, and \$40,000 for the second line, provided both lines are completed to the Mississippi within eighteen months.

—Mr. William Hurst, a merchant of New York, has invented a telegraph wire which combines cheapness with perfect protection to electric current, and it is proposed to try it as a submarine connection across the Atlantic.

—Livestock owners are employing odometers to the axes of their carriages, by which they can tell how far their vehicles travel when they are let out to customers.

—A committee of investigation has been appointed to examine the condition and business of the Great Western Railway Company. The dividend was declared for the half year.

—A Mrs. Brennan who disappeared mysteriously from Brooklyn, N. Y., and was supposed to have been murdered, or made way with, has been seen in Florence, Italy, by parties well acquainted with her. She was in company with a person by the name of Wyman T. Powell.

—The steamer North Star recently sailed with over one thousand passengers for Europe. The rush for the mining regions has received a new impetus since the new discoveries of the precious metals.

—Preparations are being made to hold a horse show during the present spring at Jackson, on Hibbard's Riding Park.

—The Lynn Shoemakers have nearly all gone to work again.

—Twenty thousand Swedes and Norwegians are reported to be getting in readiness to embark for the United States early in the coming summer. They will bring much wealth with them, and what is better, they will bring confirmed habits of morality, industry and economy.

—The superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Kalamazoo has given notice that it is full, and no more patients can be received until vacancies occur.

—The pony express to California has been very successful, making the trip so that news from the Atlantic cities reached San Francisco in nine days. The pony and his rider were hailed with acclamations and rejoicings everywhere. The Legislature, which was in session at Sacramento, adjourned, ladies appeared on the balconies to salute the pony. As he came galloping along, followed by a wild cavalcade of men who had gone out on the plains to meet him, the city echoed with the ringing of bells, booming of cannon, and the long continued shouts of the multitude. The demonstration was equally enthusiastic and more imposing when the express reached San Francisco. The city was lit up by numerous bonfires, a torchlight procession was formed, the military companies were out, and the pony was escorted from the steamer to the heart of the city amidst a blaze of fire works.

—During our visit to Lowell we were shown through the Laboratory of our celebrated countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer. Scarcely could we have believed what is seen there without proof beyond disputing.

They consume a barrel of solid Pills, about 50,000 doses and three barrels of Cherry Pectoral, 120,000 doses per diem. To what an inconceivable amount of human suffering does this point! 170,000 doses a day! Fifty million of doses per year!! What acres and thousands of acres of sick beds does this spread before the imagination! And what sympathies and woe! True, not all of this is taken by the very sick, but also, much of it is taken by the healthy and the strong. It is to be the companion of pain and anguish and sinking sorrow—the inheritance our mother Eve bequeathed to the whole family of man. Here the infant darling has been touched too early by the blight that withers half our race. Its little lungs are affected and only watching and waiting shall tell which way its breath shall turn. This red drop on its table is the talisman on which its life shall hang. There the blossom of the world just bursting into womanhood, is stricken also. Affection's most assiduous care skills not, she is still fading away. The wan messenger comes nearer and nearer every week. This little medicine shall go there, their last, perhaps their only hope. The strong man has planted in his vitals this same disease. This red drop by his side is helping him wrestle with the insurmountable enemy; the wife of his bosom and the cherubs of his heart are waiting in sick sorrow and fear lest the rod on which they lean in this world be broken.

—Doctord! Spare no skill, nor cost, nor toll, to give the perishing sick the best that human art can give.—*Galveston (Texas) News.*

H. C. GILBERT'S NURSERIES, Coldwater, Mich.

THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of Dealers and growers to his large and choice stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, all of which will be ready

For the Fall Trade of 1860.

My assortment contains the following staple articles, all of which will be warranted far superior to Eastern grown trees for Western cultivation; viz:

100,000 grafted Apple trees, 8 and 4 years old.
800,000 do do 2 years old.
400,000 do do 1 "
20,000 Peach trees, all choice varieties.

Also,
Dwarf and Standard Pears, Plums, Cherries, Quinces, Grapes, Lawton Blackberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries and other fruits of the leading and most approved varieties.

For Nurserymen
I have several hundred thousand Apple seedlings, 1 and 2 years old; also, choice Ornamental Trees and Flowering Shrubs.

Dealers and Fruit Growers
Are respectfully invited to look through my stock before closing contracts for next fall and spring. I have several neighbors who are embarking largely in the nursery business, and we are all entirely agreed in one thing, and that is to make Coldwater a point that cannot be safely overlooked by any man who wants Fruit and Ornamental trees.

Come and See us,
and we will engage that you shall be suited in the quality, quantity and terms of sale.

Wanted Immediately,
Local Agents at all prominent points in this and western States. Also,
20 or 30 Live Men,
as Traveling Agents, to all of whom liberal commissions will be paid.

18 6m
H. C. GILBERT, Proprietor.

ATTENTION FARMERS!

From the Unparalleled Success of the KETCHUM MACHINE

the past season, I am induced to build for the harvest of 1860.

A Larger Number than Usual,
And I offer them as the MOST PERFECT MACHINE I have ever manufactured, and at prices to respond with the times.

HOWARD'S NEW TWO HORSE MOWER,
all iron—light draft—no side draft—no driving fast to have them work well—no clogging. Price only \$100 in Buffalo.

HOWARD'S NEW ONE HORSE MOWER
of easy draft, for one horse and capable of cutting six to eight acres of any kind of grass per day. Price \$75 in Buffalo.

WOOD FRAME, TWO HORSE MOWER; price \$80 in Buffalo.

COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER,
(iron) with late improvements—look first premium at the UNITED STATES FAIR at Chicago last fall. Price \$130 in Buffalo.

All the above machines have Emery's Adjustable Lever and Roller, and several other improvements, and are warranted.

Send for a pamphlet. Address R. L. HOWARD,
16-8t
Buffalo, N. Y.

NANSEMOND SWEET POTATOES.

THE undersigned being permanently located and engaged in the cultivation of the Yemassee Yellow, or Nansmond variety of Sweet Potatoes, offers Plants to the public at the following LOW PRICES:

400 for \$1.00,
1,000 for \$2.00,
10,000 for \$15.00.

Plants boxed so as to keep good for one to two weeks. Send in your orders in time. Plants ready by May 1.

Address
R. S. NELLIE,
Foster's Crossings, O.
P. S. All Plants sent by express unless otherwise ordered.

These plants can be obtained and are for sale at PENFIELD'S Implement and Seed Store, Detroit.
April 9, 1860. 15-5t

Reaping and Mowing Machines.

JOHN REILLY,.....WM. M. ELLIOTT.

REILLY'S ELLIOTT, MANUFACTURERS OF

REILLY'S BADGER STATE Reaping & Mowing Machine.

JOHN REILLY, PATENTEE.

They also manufacture
Steam Engines, Mill Gearing, Plows, and all kinds of Castings.

WHITE PIGEON, MICHIGAN.
THIS REAPER AND MOWER took the First Premium at the United States Fair in Chicago last Fall; also, at the Wisconsin State Fair in Milwaukee.

White Pigeon, St. Joseph co., Mich.,
April 9, 1860. 15-6m

TREES, SHRUBS AND PLANTS.

WM. ADAIR invites the attention of Planters to his stock of trees, &c., which is unusually fine the present season, viz:

Apples, Pears and Cherries, both Standard and Dwarf; Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Grapes, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c., in great variety.

New Rochelle Blackberry (Lawton), \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100, strong bearing plants.
Wilson's Albany Strawberry, Hooker's Seedling, Jenny Lind, McAvoy's Superior, Longworth's Prolific, and many others, at reduced rates.

Seeds of true Hubbard Squash, 40 seeds for 12 cents in stamps.
Raspberries—Brinkley's Orange, Allen's, Fastolf, Antwerp, Belle de Fontenay, and others.

Currants—all the best, both old and new—Cherry, Red and White Dutch, White and Red Grape, Versailles, Glorie des Sablons, &c.

Grape Vines—Isabellas, Catawba, Concord, Delaware, Rebecca, Hartford Prolific, Union Village, Logan, Canadian Chief, Marion, Diana, Anna, &c., together with a very large stock of Foreign vines for cultivation under glass.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, in great variety.—Particular attention is called to our extensive collection of Roses, Dahlias and Verbenas, embracing the best in cultivation.

In addition to the large stock on hand, nine cases have just been received from France per Steamer Australian, with many of the novelties of Europe.

14-8w
WM. ADAIR, Detroit, Mich.

TOLEDO WHOLESALE NURSERIES.

A. FAHNESTOCK & SONS,

OFFER to the trade generally and to all persons wishing to purchase in large or small quantities, at the lowest rates per dozen, hundred or thousand.

Our stock comprises, Apples, Pears, dwarf and standard, Plums, Cherries, dwarf and standard, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, &c., as well as Lawton Blackberries, Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Grape vines, Currants, &c.

Taking transportation and season into consideration, we sell lower than almost any eastern nursery. Our stock of Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Shrubbery and Greenhouse plants is the largest west of Rochester, N. Y. Orders solicited. A. FAHNESTOCK & SONS,
Toledo, Ohio.
Send stamp and get a catalogue. 8-9w

PEACH TREES! PEACH TREES!!
FOR SALE—5,000 Peach Trees, of the most approved kind, viz: Early and Late Crawford, Froth's, Large Early York, Old Mixon, Ward's Late Tree, Serrate Early York, Rose, &c.

Trees 4 to 5 feet, \$10.00 per 100; \$80.00 per 1000.
" 5 to 6 " 7.00 " 70.00 "
Nursery 1/2 mile south of Plymouth village, Wayne Co., Mich. 9-5m
G. YOUNG & FINNEY.

The Household.

"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and catcheth not the bread of idleness."—PROVERBS.

EDITED BY MRS. L. B. ADAMS.

BY WILLIE'S GRAVE.

BY C. BOYNTON HOWELL.

Now do the wandering moonbeams stray
To his lonely grave;
Near by the maple's spreading boughs
In their deep woe wave.
And the wailing winds, as from the wood
They swiftly emerge,
Over the tomb of the loved and lost
Are chanting a dirge.

"T was only a few short months ago
That our Willie died;
That we laid him in the grave so low
By the river's side.
The winter has come and gone since then,
And the snow on his grave
Has melted and mingled, natch the sun,
With the river's wave.

O, will our sorrow ever grow less?
Will the burning tears
Cease to rise from our saddened hearts
In the coming years?
Ah, yes! there's a bright and glorious hope
Which points to that land
Where we shall meet our Willie dear
Mid the angel band.
And now as I stand by his grass-grown grave
That hope grows strong,
And stronger still 'twill grow till we reach
The sweet land of song.
Pontiac, April 28, 1880.

EDITORIALLY SPEAKING.

What are the girls to do with themselves? That is what our little friend Jenny wants to know, and it is what we would like to know, in order to be able to throw some light on this dark and doubtful subject for Jenny's sake. "You are very well educated," we said, when she came to us with the momentous question on her lips, and the anxiety of her little heart looking out through every feature of her face; "why not go to the Normal School for a year's training, and then do as other girls do, teach?"

"The 'other girls' are in my way," said Jenny; "they are in each other's way. Everybody is being educated to teach. There seems to be nothing else now that a respectable girl can do, and city and country are overrun with teachers. At a late examination here in the city there were sixty candidates and not one vacancy. In country neighborhoods where I am acquainted, the girls educated for teachers outnumber the children to be taught. There are hundreds of them just like me. We are able enough and willing enough to earn our own living, and do not want to sit with folded hands and have our fathers work for our bread and clothes and fetch them to us. But here it is. Sewing machines are in all our parlors, foreign girls are in all our kitchens, our school houses cannot hold the schoolma'ams that are crowding into them, and what are the girls to do with themselves? It is too bad, that when we are willing and anxious to work, there is nothing for us to do, and no place to do it in!"

"Really, Jenny, this is a sad state of things." "And quite as true as sad," she replied; "and I have not told the worst yet. We are called idle, too proud or too lazy to work, and just waiting to get married, so that we may have somebody to support us! The public prints are full of such scandals, and they are dropping from the tongues of rattle-brained lecturers, and being hissed into our ears by strong-minded women who go bawling about our 'wrongs' and 'rights,' yet never helping us out of the one or into the other."

"Hush, Jenny! such words of bitterness should never come out of lips like yours. Remember that a certain nameless somebody finds mischief for idle thoughts as well as for idle hands to do. Set your thoughts to work and they will give employment to your hands. You can write?"

"Yes; but it will only end in the waste of so much ink and paper. I am not a genius, and mediocre writers are full as plenty as schoolma'ams. Nobody wants to pay for their scribbles. I see nothing better for me to do than to spend my time trying to solve the great question, What are the girls to do with themselves?"

Can any body help Jenny to the answer?

Mr. Stunner's Views.

I have glanced over the several communications that have appeared in the FARMER in reply to the sentiments set forth in my letter of the 24th of March. It is hardly worth my while to answer them. It is plain to be seen that the man whom "Harriet of the North" calls husband, knows nothing about the prerogatives of the lords of creation. He must be quite docile and destitute of ambition. There are a few such persons in the world. I have seen one now and then, though I never took the pains to form any acquaintance with them. They are sleek looking,

smiling faced men, having the appearance of being well fed, well cared for in regard to their clothing, and fondled and petted till they have about as much spirit as so many good sized lapdogs. Ask such a man who is the head of his family, and ten to one he will answer, "Wife and the children and I." Wife and the children first, of course. He never goes anywhere but what wife and the children must go too; or if they cannot go they must know all about it from him when he returns. Such impertinent questions as I have heard from the lips of some wives! and such candid, truthful replies as these subservient husbands give! Well, they do not know the dignity, to say nothing of the convenience of being independent, as I am. If I were to come home late do you suppose my wife would think of questioning me as to the reason? Not she. Not a word would you hear from her lips, no matter how long I am away. As to helping her take care of the children, the idea is simply preposterous. She is their mother; their place is with her, and she knows it, and keeps them out of my sight and reach as much as possible. A man to so far forget himself as to accept the position of nurse! to have his foot everlastingly on the cradle rocker, or half a dozen babies on his knees and shoulders, slobbering curdled milk down the back of his best coat and varnishing his boots with bread and butter and molasses! Fie! it is sickening to think of.

Yet no doubt Mr. and Mrs. Harriet are very happy in their way. I have seen people who were, or pretended to be so, but I always say to myself, "poor slaves of husbands! You little know how you are helping your wives to trample on your own rights!" I never intend any woman shall trample on mine, let alone my helping her to do it.

To "Bell Clifton" I have only to remark, wait till you are married, young lady, and then you may be better able to say how things will be. Your sex are usually anxious for that grand consummation to your wishes, but you have very little idea of the fate that awaits you when you have once given that irrevocable promise to "obey." Some men, it is true, look upon that word as a simple part of speech, and the repeating of it as a mere matter of form, never thinking of it afterwards, and permitting the wife to enjoy herself as much as if she had never married; but such men are rare enough now-a-days. Less boasting and assurance would be more becoming in you now, Miss Bell, not knowing but your future husband may be, after all, a

PERFECTION STUNNER.

Stunnerville, April, 1880.

Household Varieties.

THE FROG.

Of all the funny things that live,
In woodland, marsh or bog,
That creep the ground or fly the air,
The funniest is the frog—
The frog—the scientificest
Of nature's handiwork—
The frog that neither walks nor runs,
But goes it with a jerk.

With pants and coat of bottle-green,
And yellow funny vest,
He plunges into mud and mire—
All in his Sunday best.
When he sits down he's standing up,
As Paddy O'Quinn once said;
And for convenience sake he wears
His eyes on the top of his head.

You see him sitting on a log,
Above the "vasty deep";
You feel inclined to say, "Old chap,
Just look before you leap!"
You raise your cane to hit him on
His ugly looking mug;
But ere you get it half-way up,
Adown he goes kerchug.

In Clay county, Ind., a few days ago, a woman obtained a divorce from her husband, and married another man fifteen minutes afterwards.

In the Supreme Court, at Boston, on Friday, in the suit of Mary E. Claves against the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company, for \$20,000 damages, for personal injuries on the road, the jury awarded the plaintiff \$10,000.

A woman in Philadelphia is advertising in one of the daily papers, "Infant Retreat," established for the reception and accommodation of those babies whose affectionate parents desire to get 'tho' their summer traveling without encumbrances!

A lady who had read of the extensive manufacture of odometers, to tell how far a carriage had been run, said she wished some Connecticut genius would invent an instrument to tell how far husbands had been in the evening when they "just stepped down to the post office," or "went out to attend a caucus."

ANAMBOO, an African prince visiting England, received so many attentions from a celebrated belle of London, that, in a moment of tenderness, he could not refrain from laying his hands on her heart and exclaiming—"Oh! madam, if Heaven had only made you a negress, you would have been irresistible!"

A LOVE LORN SWAIN broke a wish-bone with his "heart's queen," somewhere in New Hampshire. "Now what'd you wish, Sally?" demanded Johnathan, with a tender grin of expectation. "I wish I was handsome," replied the fair damsel, "handsome as Queen Victory." "Jerusalem! what a wish!" replied Johnathan, "when you're handsome 'nuff now. But I'll tell you what I wished, Sally; I wished you was locked up in my arms, and that the key was lost."

Noted People of the Bible.

BY SLOW JAMIE.

NUMBER SIXTEEN.

Moses Continued.—I wish to notice in this paper the miracles in which Moses acted a part. These were numerous—the ten plagues of Egypt, the dividing of the sea, the bringing of water out of the rock, and providing quails and manna for food.

We will turn our attention particularly to the last. When the Israelites saw the manna lying round their tents, in white grains about the size of coriander seed, they asked three questions: Where did it come from?—What is it? And who sent it? I will try to answer these questions.

Where did it come from? From heaven; so we are told Pa. 105, 40. However, this was not from the third heaven, or the paradise of God, as the Jews thought. In allusion to that notion our Savior said, John 6, 32, Moses gave you not that bread from heaven. So then it came not from the third heaven but from the aerial heavens or atmosphere.—Some of my young readers may not be aware that nearly everything we use for food—as honey, butter, sugar, the gluten and starch of grain and potatoes, &c., are all composed of four simple elements—carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen. These abound in the atmosphere. Common air is composed of oxygen and nitrogen. Water consists of oxygen and hydrogen. The air is full of carbonic acid gas. My youngest reader knows that the air abounds with the fragrant perfume of flowers and a thousand other pleasant exhibitions. The apple that ripens on the bough receives far more of its substance from the air through the leaf, than from the soil by the root. You may raise a tree in a box of earth, and after it has gained several pounds in weight, and borne a crop of fruit, the earth in the box has lost but little in weight. It is the leaf of the tree not the root that modifies the fruit. The scion of a pear, grafted into a crab tree, bears pears not crabs.

Thus we learn that the element in which we move is a vast reservoir of nourishment.—In ordinary cases, however, it has to be organized for our use by vegetation, but at this time it was prepared in a direct way.

Second, what was it? This is harder to answer. Still we are told enough about it to know something of its properties. In color it was white, in shape round, in size something like coriander seed, and in hardness and consistency similar to rice, for it could be used three ways, ground in a mill, beaten into hominy in a mortar, or boiled and eaten whole. As to taste, it is compared in one passage to wafers made with honey, and in another to fresh oil. This contrariety has led some to suppose that it had a different taste to different people, and others to think that the variation in flavor was owing to the way it was dressed. This last opinion looks reasonable, but I am rather disposed to think that it did not taste either like sweet wafers or fresh oil exactly, but somewhat similar to both. It had the sweetness of honey and the sweetness of a nut too.

Some think it had a purgative quality, and was calculated to cleanse their blood from any taint of the disease of Egypt, which may have attached to them. There is not much ground for this opinion. But it is very certain that it was a light kind of food, and all the more wholesome for those, who, lately relieved from hard toil, now enjoyed rest. They gathered an omer for every person which was a little better than three quarts. This was a very large quantity. Yet they complained of it as light food, and longed for the flesh pots of Egypt. While it resembled grain, it must have partaken of the nature of a vegetable diet, rather cooling than stimulating.—When people go on a voyage they generally have a greedy appetite, but if they have prudence they do not indulge it. Had the Israelites been gratified in their desire for leeks, onions and flesh, far more of them would have been swept away with the various plagues which attacked them, nor would they have made the progress they did in mental culture.

In the third place we are to inquire who gave it to them? I answer, Moses gave it.—It is true it was produced by the extraordinary power of God, and Moses did nothing more than pray for it, and direct the people to use it. Yet according to our way of talking about things it was proper enough to say that Moses gave it, as our Savior in the text already quoted hints that Moses gave it, though not from heaven. If one of my young readers should plant a pear tree and tend it with care, till it would bring forth a crop of luscious fruit, he would exhibit the pears as specimens of his skill, and say he raised them. Yet how little did he do! He set the roots of the tree in a rich soil, he loosened the earth from time to time, he added manure, he re-

moved noxious insects. But the whole process by which the fruit was prepared, was carried on by an unseen power, which he could not impart, and which he did not even understand. How the rootlets inserted themselves in the tender soil, and sucked up moisture from the earth, how the raw juice ascended through the sap wood to the leaves, and was there elaborated into nourishing sap, how this returned to expand the flower, swell the fruit or strengthen the tree, how the hard sour pear changed to soft, sweet fruit, he does not know, any more than he understands how the manna was formed in the air. Yet we say that he raised the fruit. In this sense, it may be said that Moses gave the Israelites bread from heaven. I would not be understood in tracing the analogy between the mystery of vegetation and the production of manna as implying that they were essentially alike. The one was miraculous, the other is natural, but the divine power is manifest in both.

In the manna, we have a figure of divine wisdom. Both are the gift of God, and come from heaven. In both, human instrumentality is used. Both require something to be done on our part. Neither afford as much stimulant as human nature would desire. Yet both are singularly delightful to those who properly receive them.

The manna fell all round about their tents, so not only the Bible, the very sun, moon and stars speak of God. Moses brought the manna. So the holy prophets and apostles have handed down to us the word of truth. The manna had to be gathered and ground in a mill or beaten in a mortar, so we must study if we would learn. Sweet as the manna was, the lusting multitude desired some other food, so the exciting novel is often preferred to the words of wisdom. The manna came every day, and those who would abound in knowledge must meditate day and night.

Who Taught you to Swear?

Many years ago, when there were few railroads, a party set out from a southern city for a weary journey by stage-coach. Amid all their discomforts, they had one great blessing. The youthful driver was very cheerful, and seemed intent on making his passengers as much so as lay in his power. Many a weary mile, over wretched roads, was beguiled by his merry whistle or lively song. The rain poured down, the horses lagged, but, heard above the winds was the carolled air of "Home, Sweet Home," or the bird like whistle of "Blue-Eyed Mary." O, it is such a joy to see another satisfied and happy in his lot at his toil! It makes the lowly look up in hope, and the lofty look down in humanity; it makes the millionaire honor his driver or his footman.

Now that is the bright side of our young stage-driver; why must there be two sides to everything? Before the party halted, after the first day's journey, the jaded horses thought they had gone as far as profitable, and it was contrary to their sense of right that they were pressed on. Our hero on the box coaxed, whistled, patted, and at last whipped them, but still they dragged heavily on; when at length, losing all patience, the pleasant sounds that had cheered the insiders were changed. There did not seem to be passion in his tones, but, having tried all other motives to speed, the driver now began to swear, as if profanity could impel forward a worn-out horse.—"God," and "J. sus," those two "dearest of all the names above," were repeated with shocking frequency and carelessness. Some of the passengers were unmoved, but others could say with the prophet, "The reproaches of them that reproached Thee, fell on me."

Amongst the passengers was an aged minister. He said nothing at the time, but when they stopped for the night he made himself quite familiar with the young driver, asking him questions about his business and his horses, manifesting an interest in all that he found interested him.

When ready to start at break of day, he asked permission to sit on the box, that he might see the country, and talk with him. "For," said he "I am very fond of the company of young men." This familiarity and condescension completely won the heart of the driver, John; and in the kindest manner he gave all the information in his power to the old gentlemen.

"You're a minister, are you not?" asked the driver, after a little while.

"Yes, my friend, I am a Baptist minister." "A Baptist minister, are you?" he cried; "why, my mother is a Baptist, and when I get home I'll tell her about you," and strong filial love beamed in his eye.

"Then your mother is a Baptist; is she a good woman?" asked the old man.

"Indeed she is, sir," replied the affectionate

son. "I owe her everything. I don't know a single thing which she did not teach me."

"Are you sure of that, my young friend?" "Yes, sir; for my father died when I was very small, and left us poor. We were four miles from a school, and as I was her all, sir, she couldn't trust me so far from her all day. So she taught me at home till we moved away from there; and then I will say it to her credit, she taught me all I know."

"Did she teach you to swear, my son?" cried the old gentleman, in a stentorian voice, and clapping his hand heavily on the driver's shoulder, "Tell me, did your mother teach you to swear?"

The youth looked thunder-struck; he colored deeply, and hung his head in silence.

"Come, my son," said the minister, "you have told me that your mother was a Baptist; I want to know whether she is the right kind of a Baptist or not; did she teach you to swear?"

The young driver looked up. There was none of that dogged insolence, which we sometimes see in persons who have been justly reprobated; no look of defiance which said, plain as words could say, "I can swear if I please, I am my own master, and it is none of your business who taught me to do it." No, even in his sin he showed the gentle touches of that humble mother's moulding hand.

"I'm mortified, sir," he said, "that you heard me swear at my horses last night. I was very tired, and anxious to reach D—."

"And did your horses feel the oath more than the whip, my friend? The passengers could not discover that they were at all influenced by it," said the minister.

"Of course not, sir. And as to my mother teaching me to swear, she does not know that I ever took a profane word on my lips. I hope she never will know it, for I believe it would break her heart. I know as well as any minister can teach me, that swearing is a low and wicked, as well as useless practice; but I've been thrown into a good deal of bad company in my business, and have fallen into the habit, hardly knowing when I do it. I forget when I lose my patience."

"Do you forget when at home with your mother?"

"Never; her presence forbids it. I could not swear in her hearing."

"And yet you can do so in the hearing of the God you insult, of the Savior who died for you!" replied the old man. "God forgive the child of a praying mother for such impiety!"

"Sir, I declare, with His help, that you have heard my last oath," said the young man, deeply moved.

"When I left my daughter's house," said the minister, "she put a great loaf of fruit cake into my trunk. When we part, I will give it to you as a present for your mother, if you will promise to tell her how you got it, and all the particulars of your interview. Confess your sin to her and to God, and that, my son, will enable you to keep your good resolution."

The driver promised to do so, and after that he was never heard to use a coarse or profane word.

O, what a mighty power does a Christian mother exercise over her beloved wanderers, restraining them from sin, or drawing them out of its meshes when once ensnared!

Gymnasiums.

What is the use of eating like a pig, and then have to work like a "nigger" to get rid of it, or explode? The best gymnasium is a wood-yard, a "clearing," or a corn-field.—There is some sense in these things, because a valuable object is accomplished by the efforts and the healthful influence of the same thrown in, thus killing two birds with one stone, which is Nature's method of procedure in many beautiful instances. The saliva, the tear-drop, and the perspiration, lubricate the mouth, and eye, and skin, and at the same time carry out from the body a large proportion of its waste and impurity. The breath which comes from the lungs is so loaded down with the debris of the system, that if inhaled in the state in which it leaves the body, it would produce instantaneous death; so impure, if kept a single minute longer in the lungs than ordinary, we fairly gasp for life; and yet that same foul breath, under the name of carbonic acid gas, makes, in its outward passage, the soft whisper from beauty's lips, the ravishing notes of delicious music, or the thunder tones of resistless oratory.

Suppose a fellow learn in time, and by labor enough to earn a small farm, to climb a greased pole fifty feet high, what is he to do when he gets there but to slide back in double quick time to the place he started from, and then go about his business?

What if he can jump sky-high, or turn a dozen somersets without stopping, or lift a

calf bigger than himself, or hold, at arms' length, for two or ten minutes, a heavier weight than his own soggy head, what does he get by the "operation"? We hear of some "doctor" going about the country lifting up enormous weights, and exhibiting feats of strength which make a practical man feel what a pity he wasn't employed in felling trees, or mauling rails, or grubbing potatoes. It is stated that he has lifted with his hands a weight of one thousand one hundred and thirty-six pounds, and that he was sanguine, in twenty days more, of being able to lift twelve hundred pounds. The more he can prove himself to lift, the bigger fool he is, and the more fit for an asylum; for the next thing will be that he has ruptured a blood-vessel, and then for the remainder of life he won't be able to earn his salt, and some body will have to support him.

It is reported that arrangements are in progress for establishing gymnasiums for students, and the members of Young Men's Associations. Are our embryo doctors, and lawyers, and clergymen, going to make Tom Hays and Bill Pooles and Yankee Sullivans of themselves? Does the ability of a jurist depend on the amount of beef he carries? Is a physician's skill to be determined by the hardness of his muscles? Is a clergyman's efficiency measured by the agility of his monkey capers, by his dexterity in hanging on to a beam by his hind-leg, and swinging up to touch his nose against the big toe of "tother foot"?

A man's intellectuality does not depend on the amount of brute force which he possesses. It does not require a giant's strength to write a sermon, or make a book, or "clear" a thief, or feel a pulse. Of an assembly of savans, on a certain occasion, Humboldt, being present, was found by an accurate mode of measurement, to have the least muscular strength of the whole company, of which he was the greatest and the oldest. Small men, fragile men, men of little muscular vigor may have good bodily health, and among such are found a vast excess in numbers of the opposite class, and in all ages and countries who are the brightest of the world's bright stars. As a very general rule, it holds good—the bigger the man the bigger fool he is. Whoever saw a giant who was remarkable for any thing beyond the size of his body; while the smallness of his head, and the little that is in it, is a notable thing. Both body and brain need vital force; the mind is great in proportion as that vital force is expended in the brain, but if it is used up in developing the muscles, the brain must suffer. If one expects to make his living by the exercise of muscular strength, let him, as a boy and youth, develop that strength by steady labor, and a regular and temperate life; if it is his wish to make money by legerdemain, by monkey capers, by ropewalking, by miraculous poses, and astonishing feats of ground and lofty tumbling, then the gymnasium is a very proper place for him, and it is well that the energies of the system should be expended in the direction of the muscles; but if he aims at a professional life, one which is to be followed as a means of living, he must exercise the mental, not the muscular, powers; to the brain, and not to the beef, must the energies of the system be sent in order that, by their exercise, the brain may be developed, and the mind work with power.

To sedentary persons, violent, sudden, and fitful exercise is always injurious, and such are gymnastic performances. Soldiers die early. To day they are doing nothing—tomorrow the forced march, the terrible battle summon up to the very dregs the employment of dormant energies. The disabilities and death of a campaign are many times greater by disease than by the bullet, for shocks, great alternations, always cause disease.

The exercise of the student should be regular, gentle, deliberate, always stopping short of felt fatigue. One hour's joyous walk with a cheerful friend in street, or field, or woodland, will never fail to do a greater and a more unmixed good, than double the time in the most scientifically conducted gymnasium in the world. There are individual cases where the gymnasium is of the most undeniable benefit, but the masses would be the better for having nothing to do with them. A million times better recipe than the gymnasium for sedentary persons, is:

Eat moderately and regularly of plain nourishing food well prepared. Spend two or three hours every day in the open air regardless of the weather, in moderate, untiring activities.—*Half's Journal of Health.*

EAR-RINGS AND BRACELETS are both of great antiquity. The earliest mention made of them in history will be found in Genesis. The servant of Abraham presented both to Rebekah, at the well, during his first interview, and the fact is mentioned three times in the twenty-fourth chapter of the sacred book above named.

RECOMMENDATION TO FARMERS IN SELECTING THE BEST MOWER AND REAPER.

The committee on Agricultural Implements of the last New York State Fair, held at Albany, say to farmers: "We think the improvements put upon this machine (KIRBY'S AMERICAN HARVESTER) since the last State Fair, justify entitle it to the award: 'THE MOST VALUABLE MACHINE OR IMPLEMENT FOR THE FARMER, EITHER NEWLY INVENTED OR AN IMPROVEMENT ON ANY NOW IN USE.'" and the exceeding strength and great simplicity of the machine must commend it to the FARMING COMMUNITY.

1860. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1860.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND DETROIT, MONROE and TOLEDO RAIL ROAD.

MONROE, CHICAGO, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI AND CLEVELAND LINE.

With its connections, forms a Through Route from Detroit to Monroe, Adrian, Chicago, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Dayton, Hamilton, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Boston, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Rouen, Point and all points interior, in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States, and all points West and South West.

On and after Monday, April 9th, 1860, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS. FROM DETROIT—Mail and Express, daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arriving in Toledo at 10:15 A. M., connecting with the Express Train from Toledo at 10:30 A. M. (via old road), arriving in Chicago at 8:15 A. M. Chicago and Cincinnati Express, daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 P. M., arriving in Toledo at 10:35 P. M., Adrian at 11:20 P. M., connecting with the Lightning Express Train for Chicago (via old road), arriving in Chicago at 8:00 A. M.

Toledo accommodation, daily, except Sunday, at 12:15 P. M., arriving in Toledo at 4:00 P. M., connecting with Express Train for Cleveland, Buffalo and New York.

FROM CHICAGO—Mail and Express, daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M. and Lightning Express, daily, except Sunday, at 8:00 A. M., making connection with 4:05 P. M. train from Toledo at Air Line Junction, arriving in Detroit at 6:50 P. M.; Chicago and Montreal Express, daily, except Saturday, at 8:00 P. M., via old road and Adrian, arriving at Detroit at 7:05 A. M.

FROM TOLEDO—Chicago and Montreal Express, daily, except Sunday, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in Detroit at 7:05 A. M.

Mail and Express, daily, except Sunday, at 4:05 P. M., arriving at Detroit at 6:50 P. M.

Detroit Accommodation, daily, except Sunday, at 11:00 A. M., arriving in Detroit at 8:00 P. M.

CONNECTIONS: Trains from Detroit connect at Adrian with Michigan Southern Main Line for Chicago, with New Albany and Salem Railroad, at the crossing of that line, and at Chicago with all roads for the Northwest and South.

Connect also at Adrian with Jackson Branch Trains for Jackson.

Connect at Toledo with Dayton and Michigan Road, for Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati; with the Cleveland and Toledo Road, for Sandusky, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, Boston and New York; with Wabash Valley Road for Fort Wayne, and points Southwest, and with Air Line Railroad for Bryan, Kendallville, Ligonier and Goshen.

Trains from Chicago and Toledo connect at Detroit with Grand Trunk Railroad of Sarnia, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston; with Great Western Railway for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston, also with Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, for Grand Rapids, Grand Haven and Intermediate Stations.

Freight Trains leave daily, except Sunday, as follows: FOR TOLEDO, at 12:15 P. M., arriving at Toledo at 4:00 P. M.

FOR CHICAGO, at 4:00 P. M., arriving at Chicago at 8:00 P. M.

Trains are run by Chicago time, which is Twenty Minutes slower than Detroit time.

Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all night trains on this route.

Time and Fare the same as by any other Rail Road route.

No change of cars between Detroit and Chicago. Baggage checked through to all points East & West.

J. N. D. CAMPBELL, GENERAL AGENT, Toledo, Ohio.

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CHAHON'S PATENT BROADCAST SEED SOWER!

For Sowing Wheat, Oats, Barley, Grass Seeds, &c.

THE HAND MACHINE sows from four to eight acres per hour at a common walking gait, throwing out Wheat about forty feet wide and Grass Seed twenty feet.

THE HORSE POWER MACHINE at the usual walking gait of a horse sows from ten to fifteen acres per hour, throwing Wheat about sixty feet at each passage.

The vast superiority of this machine over all others, as shown in the perfectly regular and even distribution of the seed, and the wonderful rapidity with which the work is performed, combined with their perfect simplicity and durability, have already placed them in the front ranks of labor saving agricultural implements.

A saving of three-fourths of the labor and one fourth of the seed used in hand sowing is effected by using these machines. A person entirely unused to sowing by hand, can use either machine with perfect success.

They are warranted to give perfect satisfaction and to save their cost in less time than any other farm implement yet introduced.

Large numbers of these machines have been sold, and in all instances, when proper care has been used in their operation, they have given the most perfect satisfaction.

These machines can be purchased of Agents in all the principal places in the State. For further particulars address P. B. JARBOEN.

General Agent for Michigan and Western Canada. Office at B. B. & W. R. Noyes' Hardware Store, 86 Woodward Avenue Detroit, Mich. 12-2m

THE WILLIS' STUMP PULLER

Is the most powerful and most economical machine in use for pulling stumps, and will clear a field in less time than any other invention of a like kind.

Twenty-three stumps have been pulled with this machine in an hour and fifteen minutes. The undersigned will sell machines and rights to use and manufacture in any part of Michigan except the counties of Hillsdale, Branch, Wayne, Washtenaw, Jackson, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, Van Buren, Macomb, Genesee, Shiawassee, Saginaw, Tuscola and St. Clair, which are already sold.

All necessary information as to prices, and mode of using, will be given on application to

DAVID BLACKMAR, Ypsilanti, or to E. F. JOHNSTONE, Editor Michigan Farmer.

The machines are manufactured at the Detroit Locomotive Works from the best Lake Superior Iron. [3]

THE PEOPLE'S MILL.

FOR SALE at PENFIELD'S AGR. WAREHOUSE, at manufacturer's prices, freight added; and can be seen running in this city, Detroit, Mich. 63-4f

Wilson's Albany Seedling Strawberry.

FOR SALE, Fifty Thousand, at five dollars per thousand, or three dollars for five hundred; packed in moss and delivered at the Express or R. R. freight office.

W. H. HAYS, 9-5w Bridgewater, Ontario Co., N. Y.

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY SINCE ALL, AFFIRM ITS TRUTH,

Viz: That Professor Wood's Hair Restorative

Will preserve infallibly the growth and color of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age. Perfectly restores the gray, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all diseases to the greatest age. Stationers, Judges, Attorneys, Doctors, Clergymen, Professional men and Gentlemen and Ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following and judge:

Hickory Grove, St. Charles Co., Mo., Nov. 19, 1857. Prof. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative; we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the sores entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, do hereby, recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. We are yours respectfully,

GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM, SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir, My hair had, for several years, been becoming prematurely gray, accompanied by a harshness which rendered the constant use of oil necessary in dressing it. When I commenced using your Hair Restorative about two months ago it was in that condition; and having continued its use till within the last three weeks, it has turned to its natural color, and assumed a softness and lustre greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oils or any other preparation I have ever used. I regard it as an indispensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a Hair Restorative, or for the simple purpose of dressing or beautifying the hair. You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its performing all that is claimed for it.

MRS. C. SYMONDS, 114 Third St. Cincinnati, O., Feb. 10, 1857.

Wellington, Mo., Dec. 8, 1857. Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: By the advice of a friend of mine, who had been using your Hair Restorative, I was induced to try it. I had the fever, some time last May, and nearly every hair in my head came out. Now my hair has come in a great deal thicker than ever it was. Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others who are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgment of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. Yours respectfully, A. R. JACOBS.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of 8 sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds 1/4 a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails \$3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment), and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 16-3m

SUMMER COMPLAINTS. Viz: Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus, and Flatulent and Spasmodic Colic.

We, the undersigned, have for several years past sold

B. FOSGATE'S ANODYNE CORDIAL, and during this period have witnessed its salutary effects in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, viz:

Acute and Chronic Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus.

In our own, and in the families of our customers, and have also seen its successful administration in cases of

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

We do, therefore, confidently recommend it to all those who may be afflicted with those distressing and dangerous complaints, as offering one of the best means for their cure or relief:

W. B. FOSTER, Utica, T. M. HUNT, Auburn, J. F. FOSTER, Hamilton, J. O'NEILL, Seneca Falls, L. PARSONS, Westfield, L. KELLY & CO., Geneva, S. WHITE & SON, Fredonia, L. REDDY, Penn Yan, A. P. CURTIS, Attica, FITCH & DILLAY, Syracuse, W. SEABER & SON, Batavia, J. O'NEILL & CO., Detroit, J. E. GILBERT, Cayuga, J. G. GILBERT, Cayuga, T. BEADLE, Elmira, G. WILLARD, Ashabula, A. I. MATTHEWS, Buffalo, G. G. GILBERT, Kingsville, L. B. SWAN, Rochester, CARTER & BRO., Erie.

N. B. It is particularly useful to Children when Teething, as it allays irritation, induces moderate process sleep, and procures food.

PRICE 25 CENTS. For sale by J. S. CUTBERT & CO., Detroit; FARREND & SHELLEY, Detroit; T. J. HINCHMAN, Detroit; and by Druggists generally.

C. N. TUTTLE, General Agent, Auburn, N. Y. 16-6m

NORTHVILLE FOUNDRY and Machine Shop.

IN the village of Northville, at the old stand of C. G. HARRINGTON, may be found a large stock of the

LATEST IMPROVED PLOWS, of every type and variety now offered in the Eastern or Western market. Plows which for durability and lightness of draught, are equalled by few and surpassed by none. The subscriber is also manufacturing

Cultivators, Drags, Sawing Machines, Iron Wares, and in fact almost everything that can be cast, carved or turned, necessary to meet the growing wants and increasing demand of the Farmer and husbandman. Having secured workmen of long experience and well equipped with every requisite for the execution of the business, he trusts his facilities for the manufacture of all the above mentioned works, also, for

REPAIRING most kinds of Machinery, are equalled by very few inland towns in the State.

Feeling thankful for the large and liberal patronage which he has heretofore enjoyed, he would here say that he still hopes by untiring diligence and prompt attention to business, not only to retain all of his old friends and customers, but greatly enhance the number at the expiration of the present year.

C. G. HARRINGTON. Northville, Mich., March 27, 1860. 14-3t

DEALERS IN FRUIT TREES

WILL find at the subscribers a very large stock of trees and plants, suited to the fall trade—(600,000 8 year apple trees, with other stock to correspond).

Persons selling, or about to sell trees in the west, for fall delivery, are invited to make us an early call. We are disposed to deal liberally with them, and furnish them with trees indigenous to the soil and climate of the west, saving them the exposures attendant on shipments from nurseries four or five hundred miles eastward. A few in excess, industrious men can obtain agencies for sale of our stock.

A large trade has heretofore been done at this place, in trees trafficked for in the east, but this year our neighbors, who also good stocks of their own growth. We have always raised our own trees offered for sale. Our present stock is at the head of Broadway, 2 miles above the Oliver house. Address as below.

HALL & CO., Hickory Grove Nursery, Toledo, Ohio. 12-3m

THE WETHERFIELD SEED SOWER

FOR SALE at PENFIELD'S, 108 Woodward Avenue.

SUBSOIL AND JOINTER PLOWS, Manufactured by

Burnham & Co., Battle Creek, MICHIGAN.

Price of Subsoil Plow for one team, with draft rod, \$85.00.

Price of the Curtis Jointer, or double Plow, for one team, \$14.00. 18-2m

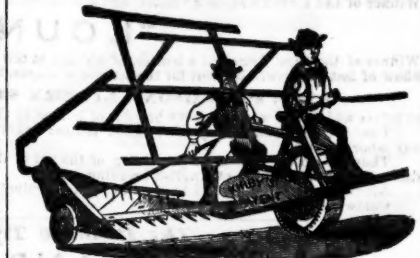
New Rochelle, Lawton, Blackberry.

FINE PLANTS, carefully packed and sent according to directions, at One Dollar per dozen. Five dozen for Four Dollars; ten dozen for Six Dollars. Direct to

CHARLES BETTS, Burr Oak, Mich. 19-4t

THE BEST MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

KIRBY'S AMERICAN HARVESTER!



The Most Valuable Implement for the Farmer.

"Contains the most valuable Improvement of any Harvester in Use."

WE have the pleasure of offering Farmers the Improved Kirby's American Harvester for 1860, which stands now unrivalled for facility of operation, lightness of draft, adaptation to uneven surfaces, strength, simplicity and durability; and is pronounced by all who have tested the various machines in use, to be the most complete combined Reaper and Mower "either newly invented, or an improvement on any now in use."

First Premiums at State Fairs and Trials as the

BEST REAPER AND MOWER COMBINED.

At the last New York State Fair, it was the only Harvester that received a Premium among some forty machines on exhibition. The Judges awarded it a Silver Medal and Diploma, as "The most valuable Machine or Implement for the Farmer, either newly invented or an improvement on any now in use." They say in their report: "We think the improvements put upon this machine since the last State Fair are of such a character as to justify entitle it to this award; and the exceeding simplicity and great strength of the machine must commend it to the farming community."

At the Wisconsin State Fair, last fall, it attracted special attention, and after a very careful inspection by the Committee, was honored with three Diplomas—as a Mower, a combined Reaper and Mower, and for the one-horse Harvester.

At the Michigan State Fair last fall, it received the 1st Premium as the Best Combined Reaper & Mower.

At the Tennessee State Fair last fall it received the 1st Premium as the best Combined Reaper and Mower.

At the Tennessee State Fair last summer, it received the First Premium as the Best Combined Reaper and Mower.

At the last Indiana State Fair, it received the First Premium as the best Combined Reaper and Mower.

At the Indiana State Fair, a 1858, it received the First Premium as the best Combined Reaper and Mower.

All premiums on machines as Mowers only, or Reapers only, do not recommend to farmers what they want, viz:—

THE BEST COMBINED REAPING AND MOWING MACHINE.

The Factory Price of the Improved Harvester for 1860, will be \$185; for Mower, \$110; for Little Buffalo Harvester, \$100—Mower, \$90.

For further particulars address L. J. BUSH, Gen'l Agent, Toledo, Ohio.

The Harvesters are sold by the following agents in Michigan:

E. T. HALL, Tomsesh, A. V. PANTING, Paw Paw, H. L. HALL, Hillsdale, J. P. HOLLY, Pontiac, J. A. COON, Butler, JOHN ALLEN, Plymouth, J. E. EARL, Bronson, WM. TART, do

W. B. BEEBEN, Niles, A. A. KIRBY, Leslie, T. G. LIMBROCK, Trenon, S. H. SOUTHWELL, Kalamazoo, W. ROGERS, Ann Arbor, ARM. KIRBY, Mundy, W. M. SPENCER, Jackson, WM. M. THURBER, Flint, E. D. H. GREGORY, Owosso, E. T. GREGG, Marshall, E. D. H. GREGORY, Owosso, O. H. FOOT, Grand Rapids, E. & N. DYER, Ionia, S. H. SOUTHWELL, Kalamazoo, F. G. LAZARUS & CO., Dowagiac, TALBOT & CLARK, Centerville, ERASTUS THATCHER, Pontiac, N. O. & W. W. CHILDS, Charlotte.

HOWE'S IMPROVED HAY OR CATTLE SCALES! THE BEST IN USE.

FIRST PREMIUM OVER FAIRBANKS, at Vermont State Fair, 1858, and no competition in 1859.

FIRST PREMIUM at 18 different State Fairs. SILVER & BRONZE MEDALS at American Institute Fair, N. Y., 1859.

Howe's Scales, for ALL USES, have Great Simplicity, Wonderful Accuracy.

Require no Pile; may be set on top of the ground, or on a barn floor, and easily removed.

No Check Rod; No Friction on Knife Edges; all friction received on Ball & Weight, which if not used, delivered at any Railroad Station in the United States or Canada, set up, and warranted to give entire satisfaction or taken back.

Send for Circulars and price lists, with account of trials of Scales between Howe and Fairbanks, at Vermont State Fair, to JAMES G. DUDLEY, General Western Agent, 93 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y. 44-1y

CAST STEEL BELLS, For Churches, Academies, Fire Alarms

Factories, &c.

FROM SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

HAVE been tested in all climates, Europe and America. Weigh less; cost less per pound; have better tones; can be heard farther than other bells. They cost 50 per cent. less than

THE BEST COMPOSITION BELLS, Which are also sold by me at Makers' Prices.

BROKEN BELLS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE, Or re-cast on short notice. Such bells will nearly pay for Steel Bells of same size.

Send for Circular. Bells delivered in all parts of the United States or Canada, by JAMES G. DUDLEY, 93 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y. 44-1y

HERRING'S PATENT Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes,

With HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, HAVE NEVER FAILED.

IN MORE THAN 800 DISASTROUS FIRES.

The Safest and Best Safe in Use.

Delivered at any Railroad Station in the United States, or Canada, at the very lowest rates, by

JAMES G. DUDLEY, Sole Agent, at 93 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y. 44-1y

"HARD TIMES NO MORE." Any person (Lady or Gentleman) in the United States, possessing a small capital of \$3 to \$7, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from \$5 to \$10 per day can be realized. For particulars, address (with stamp) W. R. ASTON & CO., 9-15w 41 North Sixth-st., Philadelphia.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine

OFFICE REMOVED FROM 145 JEFFERSON AVENUE, TO ROOM No. 1 MERRILL BLOCK.

O. M. PARTRIDGE, Gen'l Agent, Successors to L. D. & H. C. GRIGGS.

CUMMINGS'S PATENT HAY, STRAW AND STALK CUTTER

the best in use, by hand or horse power, at PENFIELD'S AGR. WAREHOUSE, Detroit, Dec. 30, 1858. 88-4

Nansmond Sweet Potato Plants,

BY THE MILLION, from May 1st to July, put up so as to carry in good order 1000 miles. Price, 40¢ per 100; \$3.50 per 1000. My plants have grown for 40 years 44 degrees north. Send for my circular containing full directions for cultivation and the experience of those who have grown them. Address

M. M. MURRAY, 11-50w Fruit Hills, Loveland, Clermont Co., O.

THE BEST MACHINE AND NO MISTAKE,

For the Harvest of 1860.

DoubleHinge-Jointed and Folding Bar

BUCKEYE

MOWER AND REAPER

Aultman & Miller's Patent,

OF CANTON, OHIO,

MANUFACTURED BY

Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton

JACKSON, MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.
Publication Office, 130 Jefferson Avenue.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

S. FOLSOM,
WOOL DEALER,
90 Woodward Avenue,
DETROIT MICHIGAN.

THE MARKETS.

Breadstuffs.

The market for flour and grain has shown quite an advance during the past ten days, occasioned mostly by the better tone of the New York market, where there has been a much better export demand, as well as considerable speculative inquiry. This better state of things does not seem to have much foundation beyond the prevalent feeling that the supply of the British market will probably by short before the next crop comes in, and also that the growing crop so far does not promise to be a first rate one. In the English market there has been a gradual advance in wheat is now quoted at about three shillings advance per quarter than it was a month ago. This together with an admitted shortness of supply in all the Continental ports, and with a late season of opening of the Baltic, has created quite a speculative demand, the result of which is, that, with the arrival of the steamers, holders have become much firmer, and the disposition on the part of dealers to make purchases, has been manifested by a much more lively inquiry. This has excited the market somewhat, and had the effect of raising prices, but we note that the advance is far from being a firm one where the stock is large. In Chicago and Milwaukee, the least change in the New York market is felt, and we note that the ups and downs are almost as frequent as the clicks of the telegraph. Still there is a gain in prices. The New York prices for flour and grain during the week has been at \$6.25 to 7.25 for extra brands of flour. Wheat is held at about the same as it was last week. We note a sale of 1,000 bu of white Michigan at \$1.60. This is rather under the current rate for a prime article, and shows the effect of not growing a pure article. Corn is held in New York at 80c for mixed western, and Oats are dull there at 47 and 48c.

The quotations in this market are—

Extra white wheat flour #1	\$ 5.75	6.00
Superfine flour	5.25	5.50
White wheat, extra, #1 bush	1.40	1.45
White wheat, No. 1, #1 bush	1.35	1.40
Red wheat, No. 1, #1 bush	1.25	1.30
Corn in the street, bush	0.50	0.52
Corn in store, bush	0.50	0.56
Oats, bush	0.36	0.37
Eye, bush	0.75	0.78
Barley, #1, bush	1.25	1.28
Corn meal, #1, bush	1.00	1.12
Brans, #1, ton	15.00	16.00
Coarse middlings, #1, ton	15.00	16.00
Fine middlings, #1, ton	22.00	24.00
Butter, fresh roll #1, lb	0.12	0.14
Butter, in firkin per lb	0.10	0.10
Eggs, #1, doz	0.10	0.11
Potatoes, Meshanocks #1, bush	0.25	0.30
Common sorts #1, bush	0.15	0.24
Beans, #1, bush	0.60	0.65
Apples, green, best qualities #1, bbl.	4.00	5.00
2d quality, #1, bbl.	3.25	3.50
Clover seed, #1, bush of 60 lbs	4.00	4.25
Timothy seed, per bush	3.50	
Hay, timothy, #1, ton	10.00	
Hay, marsh, #1, ton	6.00	8.00

Live Stock, &c.

The sale of live stock is somewhat limited here, and we only hear of a few head being sold at the same prices as last week. Common stock in fair condition that weighs not over 1,200, will not bring more than 8 to 8½c live weight, unless in very prime condition. Good fair steers weighing from 1200 to 1500, and in condition as to flesh bring 8½c, whilst those that are very good will generally sell for 8½c. None have brought 4c as yet. The report of the Albany market this week shows a more active business, and better demand, and indicates a somewhat lighter supply than has been had for the past month, and the quality is so much better that the extra weight supplied the place of numbers. Prices are reported as better by a quarter of a cent per pound, or about \$3.40 per head. The only sale reported from this State is fifteen head of Michigan by E. B. Reynolds at 4½c; average weight 1810. But we note that Ohio cattle averaging 1500 pounds, have been sold at 5c, and some very extra at 5½c. Hogs in the Albany market have sold at 6½c to 6½c live weight, and some very choice pigs have brought 7c. Sheep are selling at 4½c to 5c live weight, with the supply less than the demand.

Wool.

We hear of about 3,500 lbs of wool sold this week at nearly the same rates as last week, though prices are not so firm and in the medium grades, there is a slight decline. Lots of coarse and black sold for 30c, medium at 36c, and fine super at 41c, and even at this price it is dull. A reference to the condition of the wool business will be found on our editorial page, with extracts from the circulars of the most prominent commission houses on both sides of the Atlantic. The prices in the New York market on the 1st of May are thus quoted:

Choice selected Saxony fleeces	50c to 52c
Saxony fleeces	48c to 50c
Full-blood Merino fleeces	45c to 48c
Half and three-quarter blood fleeces	42c to 44c
Native and quarter-blood fleeces	38c to 40c
Common fleeces	35c to 38c
Canada fleeces	32c to 35c
DOMESTIC PULLED.	
New York city extra pulled	38c to 40c
New York city super pulled	34c to 36c
New York city No. 1 pulled	30c to 32c
Choice country picklock pulled	50c to 52c
Country extra pulled	44c to 46c
Country super pulled	40c to 42c
Country No. 1 pulled	36c to 38c
Country lambs pulled	32c to 34c
Canada pulled	28c to 30c

Prince Albert Potatoes for Sale.

WARRANTED GENUINE. Price One Dollar per bushel, including packages; two bbls. to one order, Five Dollars; delivered at the E. R. depot. Address: FIVE DOLLARS U. S. SUTTON, Tecumseh, Mich. March 11th, 1890. 11c

Seeds and Plants by Mail.

2,000 LAWTON BLACKBERRY SEED, \$1.
20 Lawson Blackberry root cuttings, \$1.
30 Wilson, Peabody, or Hooker Strawberries, \$1.
3 ounces Arctic Pearl Corn, ripens in 7 weeks, \$1.
1 Diana Grape vine, \$1.
Packages sent free by mail. Send for a free circular of the Lyons Nursery. E. W. SYLVESTER, Lyons, N. Y.

SEEDS, SEEDS!

FRESH SHAKER SEEDS, of LAST YEARS growth and warranted. Also, Spring Wheat, Sweet Potatoes of several kinds, King Philip, Flour, Diction Eight Rowed and Sweet Corn, Timothy, Clover, Bay Pears, &c., at PENFIELD'S, 108 Woodward Ave Detroit.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

NEW PICTORIAL EDITION.
1500 PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS.
IN ONE VOLUME OF 1750 PAGES.
PRICE \$6.50. SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.
"GET THE BEST" GET WEBSTER.
G. & C. MERIAM, Springfield, Mass.
The trade supplied by F. RAYMOND & Co., Detroit.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

The Young and Well Bred Stallions,

"LOAFER,"
"LOUNGER,"

Winner of the First Prize, as a "Black Hawk or Morgan," of his age, at the last Michigan State Fair, and

Winner of the First Prize, as a trotter, of his age, at the last Branch county Fair, and at the Kalamazoo Horse Show of last year will be kept for the service of mares, this season.

AT J. PETERSON'S LIVERY STABLE, COLDWATER, MICH., at prices which will warrant every breeder of horses, in this vicinity, in raising good ones. They are of the finest bay color—good temper—very promising in action, with SUFFICIENT SIZE to perform any labor required. They are among the most promising of the get of their worthy sire—Green Mountain Black Hawk—from dams of a valuable strain of English breeding. All are respectfully invited to give them an examination. 18-1m
Coldwater, April, 1890. KIM PARRISH.

The Bashaw Trotting Stallion

LONG ISLAND BLACK HAWK,

WILL stand this season at the Stable of W. G. McGREGORY, 48 East Larned Street, Detroit. Season to commence with May 1st and to close on the 15th of July next.

TERMS. \$20 for the season, or \$25 to insure a mare with foal. Season money payable in advance of service; insurance money payable February 1st, 1891. Persons parting with mares before foaling will be held responsible for insurance money. Good pasture furnished for mares sent from a distance at 50 cents per week. All accidents or escapes at the risk of the owner.

LONG ISLAND BLACK HAWK

is half brother to Jupiter, Eureka, Mohawk, Plover, &c., the fastest horses on Long Island. He was sired by New York Black Hawk, who was by Andrew Jackson out of the famous trotting mare Sally Miller. Andrew Jackson was by Young Bashaw; dam by Why-not, by Imp. Messenger; Young Bashaw was by the Imp. Tripolitan Barb, Grand Bashaw; Young Bashaw's dam was a daughter of Messenger, said to be thoroughbred. The dam of Long Island Black Hawk was a thoroughbred racing mare, that had proved herself good at all distances from one to four miles. For further particulars address 19-2m
W. G. McGREGORY,
48 Larned Street East, Detroit.

STOCK BREEDERS' COLUMN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

I WILL SELL a few head of Shorthorn Cattle, male and female. J. B. CRIPPEN, 18-4m
Coldwater, May 1, 1890.

A. S. BROOKS,

WEST NOVI, MICH.

BREEDER OF SHORTHORN CATTLE.

FOR SALE, twenty head of pure bred Shorthorn stock, bred from recent importations, ranging from calves to four year old bulls and heifers. For further information apply to A. S. BROOKS, 11-8m* West Novi, Oakland Co., Mich.

VALUABLE HORSE STOCK
Offered at Private Sale.

THE subscriber having been engaged in breeding from the most valuable strains of thorough bred and full bred trotting and road horses for several years, is now prepared to dispose of a number of his young stock on liberal terms, and he calls the attention of those who desire to procure animals for breeding to the colts he offers for sale. An opportunity is now given to breeders to make a selection from stock bred from the best horses that have ever been introduced into Michigan or the western States. The lot comprises colts from ten months to five years old, of thoroughbred, half and quarter bred, and full bred trotting parentage on both sides. Amongst them are some of the closest bred and fullest blooded Messenger stallions colts he found anywhere, also colts bred from the stock of Glencoe, Boston, Imported Stoneplover, Abdallah, Vermont Black Hawk and Long Island Black Hawk, all of them remarkable for size, style and action. For further particulars address E. N. WILLCOX, 18-4m
April 4th, 1890 14ft. Detroit, Mich.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SHORTHORNS, &C.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF SETH A. BUSHNELL, Breeder of

Shorthorn Cattle, Jacks and Jennets, South-down Sheep, and Chester White Pigs,

must be closed out during the coming summer. A portion of the Cows and Heifers, and the entire stock of sixteen Bulls, (with the exception of Fancy Boy,) will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, on

Thursday, the 31st day of May next, at the residence of the said Bushnell in Hartford, Trumbull county, O. At the head of this stock, and to be sold with the rest, stands the famous

PRIZE BULL HUBBACK.

The balance of the stock will be held subject to private sale at any time. Terms of sale, seven months credit with approved security. HOMER E. THOMPSON, Assignee of Seth A. Bushnell, 17-2ft
Hartford, O., April 21, 1890.

DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL my thoroughbred Durham Bull "PRINCE EDWARD,"

as I have used him with my own herd so long as I can do so without breeding too close. Those desiring to purchase are requested to call and see him and his stock, which I have, from calves to four years old, and which will equal anything in the State. I will sell this Bull very low for cash or approved paper, at six months.

Pedigree of Prince Edward. See American Herd Book, Vol. 2, p. 265. Red and white, bred by Ambrose Stevens, sold by him to Edward Belknap, and now the property of M. Shoemaker, of Jackson, Michigan. Calved 1882; got by Voliviston, (1109) out of Princess 1st, by Napier (6285); Rose Ann, by Bellerophon (3119); Rosette, by Belvidere (1706); Red Rose, by Wat-rose (2816); Moss Rose, by Baron (55); Angelina, by Phenomenon (491); Ann Boleyn, by Favorite (265); Princess, by Favorite (265); Bright Eyes (Ored), by Alexander Hall, by Hubback (319); Bright Eyes, by Snowden's Bull (612); Beauty, by Masterman's Bull (422); Dutchess of Athol, by Harrison's Bull (292); Trips, (bred by C. Pickering) by the Studly Bull (626); bred by Mr. Stevenson of Kettion, in 1789. M. SHOEMAKER, 17-4ft
Jackson, March 12, 1890.

J. L. HURD & CO.

DETROIT MICH.
Produce and Shipping Merchants

Agents and Consignees for the following Lines:
AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
CAPITAL \$900,000.

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
CAPITAL \$900,000.

AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R. CO.
We would respectfully announce to the Millers, Merchants and Manufacturers of Michigan, that the recent reduction of Canal Tolls on the Erie Canal, will enable us to carry eastward, from Detroit, FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, WOOL, ASHES, HIDES.

And all other products of Michigan, at prices much below those of former years. Our lines are THE MODEL LINES OF THE COUNTRY. J. L. HURD & Co., Foot of Second-st. 11lyr

Horse Powers, Thrashers and Cleaners!

PITTS & SONS 10 HORSE, EMERY'S 1 AND 2 HORSE (tried) Powers, Pease's Excelsior Powers, Corn and Cob Mills, Corn Mill and Feed Mills, Flour Mills, Cross-cut and Circular Saw Mills, Leonard Smith's Smut Machines. No. 108 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

SECRET ART OF CATCHING FISH, in any water, as fast as you can pull out, sent for 25 cts. This is no humbug. Address P. M. ANGUS, 16-1ft
Flushing, Genesee Co., Mich.

DRAIN TILE!

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE different kinds of Drain Tile, at PENFIELD'S, 108 Woodward Avenue.

★ A NEW, CERTAIN, and the ONLY CURE of Nervous Debility. Its Cause, Symptoms, Effects, and Radical Cure. By a former sufferer. For the benefit of young men. Enclose two stamps simply. Address Box 5191, Boston, Mass.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF INTERMITTENT FEVER, OR FEVER AND AGUE, REMITTENT FEVER, CHILL FEVER, DUMB AGUE, PERIODICAL HEADACHE, OR BILIOUS HEADACHE, AND BILIOUS FEVERS, INDEED FOR THE WHOLE CLASS OF DISEASES ORIGINATING IN BILIOUS DERANGEMENT, CAUSED BY THE MALARIA OF Miasmatic Countries.

We are enabled here to offer to the community a remedy which, while it cures the above complaints with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity. Such a remedy is valuable in districts where these afflictive disorders prevail. The "Cure" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only a truly good for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinine or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are *Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Pulmonary, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Dysentery, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Catarrh, and Derangement of Stomach*, all of which, when due to this cause, put on the *intermittent* type, or become periodical. This "Cure" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons traveling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. It taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5. All our remedies are for sale by J. S. Farrand, Detroit, and by all Druggists every where. 15-3m

SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR.

NEVER DEBILITATES. IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a standard medicine, and is now resorted to for diseases for which it is.

It has cured thousands of cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, and all the numerous ailments which attend the liver. The dose must be adapted to the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the bowels. Let the dictates of your own judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR. Complaints, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache, Stomach, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Female Weakness, Ordinary Family SICK HEADACHE, if used in twenty drops, three or four times a day, will give you relief. All who use it, will find it in its power.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER. Price One Dollar per Bottle. —ALSO—

SANFORD'S
CATHARTIC PILLS

COMPOUNDED FROM Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in perfect condition.

The Family Cathartic Pill is a medicine which the proprietor has used more than twenty years, and the satisfaction in regard to the use, has within the reach of all who know that different Calopotions of the bowels.

THARTIC PILL this well established fact, variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act on every part of the stomach and bowels, and are good and safe in all cases of Biliousness, Stomach, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Female Weakness, Ordinary Family SICK HEADACHE, if used in twenty drops, three or four times a day, will give you relief. All who use it, will find it in its power.

ROEBUCK ABDALLAH will be five years old on the 8th of next June, and was bred from Abdallah Chief, a horse brought into this State at an expense of over \$2,000, in 1855. Abdallah Chief was by Abdallah; he by Mambrino; and he by imported Messenger. The dam of Abdallah Chief was the Mathew Barnes mare, (well known in New York,) by Phillips; her dam by Deatur by Henry, that ran against Eclipse; Phillips was by Duroc, his dam by imported Messenger.

The dam of Roebuck Abdallah is Lady Washington by the trotting stallion Washington, sire of Rose of Washington; he by Napoleon; he by Young Mambrino; he by Chancellor, out of a mare sired by Imported Messenger. Commander's dam was by imported Light Infantry, said to have been by English Eclipse. It will thus be seen that on both sides Roebuck Abdallah obtains as direct a descent from the celebrated Messenger as any horse can have at the present time.

Roebuck Abdallah will be limited to twenty-five mares only, in addition to the stock of the proprietor. For further particulars apply to G. F. LACEY, Greenfield, Wayne Co., Mich., April 4, 1890. 14 Near the Six Mile House, Pontiac Road.

The Celebrated Spanish Jack, BLACK HAWK,

WILL stand for Mares during the coming season, commencing April 12th, and closing October 1st, 1890: At Spring Brook Farm, near the village of Farmington, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays. At James Root's, Plymouth, on Friday and Saturday of each week during the season.

PEDIGREE.—Black Hawk is a pure Spanish Jack; color black; good proportions; fourteen hands high; nine years old this spring. His Sire was by "Old Mohawk" of Virginia; g. sire, "Mammoth" of Spain. Dam, the "Royal Gift Jenny."

TERMS.—For Mares, ten dollars the season, money to be paid, or a good note at three months given when the Mare is first served. All mares sent to the owner at risk. Jennies will be served at fifteen dollars the season.

The subscriber, wishing to purchase all the mules got by Jack, will pay from \$25 to \$30 for all sound mules sired by him. The mules to be delivered, of sound and healthy formation, at the Spring Brook Farm, at the age of five months—bargains in all cases to be made before the mare is put, in which case no charge will be made for the use of Jack. George F. Gregory is authorized to contract for the Mules, and his contracts will be fulfilled by me. I will give a premium of \$10 for the Best Mule, and one of \$5 for the Fattest Mule, to be determined by disinterested men after the mules are delivered to me. March 20, 1890. F. E. ELDRED.

The Young Trotting Stallion
ISLAND JACKSON,

Will accompany the Jack the coming season, and will serve mares at \$7 the season; \$10 to insure. Pedigree of Island Jackson: Is Blood Bay, 15½ hands high, foaled July 1, 1855. Sire, Jackson by Andrew Jackson; dam, Belfounder—Andrew Jackson was by Young Bashaw; dam, Why-not by Imp. Messenger. Young Bashaw was by Tripolitan Barb, Grand Bashaw; dam, Messenger. GEO. F. GREGORY, Agent.

FOR SALE. The subscriber, wishing to go west, offers for sale a fine Jack and Jenny and two yearling Mules. Will be sold at a bargain. G. W. EDGCOMB, Lima, Lagrange Co., Indiana, Jan. 10, 1890. 8-4m

MAGNA CHARTA,

WILL serve mares from the 30th of April to the 15th of July, at \$50 the season. A mare served and not proving in foal, can be returned the next season (or another in her place) without extra charge. MAGNA CHARTA'S performances last season are unparalleled by any four year old. He trotted in June at the Utica Horse Show in 2:37½, on a half mile track. In August, at the Kent County Show, Grand Rapids, in 2:41¼, on a summer fallow. At the National Fair at Chicago in 2:38, on a heavy half mile track (equalling the Great Western champion Reinder in competition for the same premium. At the Michigan State Fair beating stallions of all ages with ease in 2:46. At the Kalamazoo Horse Show in October he made a third heat 2:33½. Mares sent to the horse will be pastured at fifty cents a week. F. V. SMITH & CO. Coldwater, Mich., April 17, 1890.

1860.

STONE PLOVER.

1860.

THIS IMPORTED thoroughbred horse will stand during the spring season of 1860, at the PARKER FARM, one and a half miles northwest of Kalamazoo, Mich., commencing April 15, and closing on the 16th of July next.

STONE PLOVER is without exception the best bred horse in the United States, and stands at the lowest price, being \$85 for the season; the money to be paid at the time of first service, or an approved note given for the amount. Good pasture furnished for mares sent from a distance at 50 cents per week. All escapes and accidents to be at the risk of the owner.

PEDIGREE AND HISTORY. Stone Plover was bred by the Right Honorable Earl Spencer, at Althorp in Northamptonshire, England, and was foaled in the spring of 1850; was sold at his annual sale of yearlings in 1851 to Count Bathany, and never was out of the possession of the Count until sold to the present owner, who made one season with him in England previous to his importation into Michigan.

Stone Plover was sired by the renowned Cotherstone, winner of the Derby in 1848; his dam was Wrynec, by Slane, the sire of Merry Monarch, winner of the Derby, and of Princess, winner of the Oaks, and one of the most renowned sires of winners in Great Britain. Stone Plover was own brother to Stillion, winner of the great Metropolitan Stake at Epsom in 1852. Wrynec was out of Glens by Tramp, sire of the winners of the Derby in 1832 and 1833, of the winner of the St. Ledger in 1823, and of Trampoline, the dam of Imp. Glencoe; Glens was out of Miss Foy by Walton, sire of Phantom, winner of the Derby in 1811, and of St. Patrick, the winner of the St. Ledger in 1824. Walton was by the great St. Peter, bred by Lord Derby and winner of the Derby in 1757. The stock from whence the dam of Stone Plover was bred is thus shown to be in the first rank for stoutness and high breeding.

Cotherstone was bred by the celebrated Mr. Bowes, and is by Touchstone out of Emma by Whisker, the dam of imported Trustee. Touchstone is now 81 years old, and requires no comment, as his progeny by their unparalleled success bear testimony to the deserved repute in which he and his stock are held. Surplus, the winner of the great Derby and equally great St. Leger Stakes, now standing at \$200 per mare, and Newminster, winner of the St. Leger, at the same price. Amongst his progeny may be named Bluebunnet, winner of the Oaks, Mendicant, winner of the Oaks, Flatcatcher, Frogmore, Lord of the Isles, Annandale, Storm, Touchwood, and others. Cotherstone, considered the best son of Touchstone, won more money for his owner as a three year old than any horse that had been bred up to that date. At New Market in 1848 he won the Riddellworth Stakes of \$4,500; the next day he won a race of a mile of horses remarkable for size and spirit, endurance, and great beauty of form, being himself of the most beautiful color, fine symmetry, large size, majestic carriage and superb action; all of which is bred into him, being inherited from ancestors the most renowned in the annals of the turf in Great Britain. He is also free from defects, and is marked with neither curved hocks, splints, spavins, ringbones, twisted ankles, upright joints, or any other imperfection, and is perfectly sound in the wind.

Stone Plover has made two seasons in Michigan, and a class of his sucking colts were shown at the State Fair of 1859 for a premium offered by me of fifty dollars, being the largest individual premium ever offered by any member of the Society. These colts are now coming forward as yearlings, and amongst their owners are E. N. Wilcox, Esq., of Detroit; Judge Dexter, of Dexter; E. Arnold of Dexter, John Thomas of Oxford, Dr. Ransom of Kalamazoo, L. S. Treadwell of Hudson, A. D. Power of Farmington, and other breeders, to whom the subscriber refers for the character of the colts of Stone Plover. All show that this horse has the power of transmitting his best qualities and of stamping his progeny with his characteristics. For further particulars address the subscriber, THOMAS WILLIAMS, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Notice is also given that Stone Plover will make a fall season at the farm of the subscriber at Cooper's Corners, Plymouth, Wayne county, Mich., to commence the 20th July and to terminate the last day of October, at \$80 per mare.

ADMIRATION.

THIS IMPORTED Thoroughbred Stallion will stand at the Stables of A. L. HAYS, Marshall, Calhoun Co., Mich., the ensuing season, 1890.

TERMS. The terms of service will be Twenty-five Dollars, payable at the time of service, or in approved notes. The season will commence on the first of April and end on the first day of July. All mares proving not with foal will be entitled to service free from charge the next following season.

DESCRIPTION. Admission is a rich bay, sixteen hands high, coming four years old and perfectly free from blemishes of any kind. He possesses immense bone and muscle and was pronounced by the most competent judges to be one of the most perfect thoroughbred horses in England. He is thoroughly calculated to produce stock that will combine blood with bone and first class symmetry. He obtained the first prize at the Yorkshire Agricultural Show in 1888 for the best colt likely to make a Hunter, over 26 competitors. Also, the first prize at the Doncaster Show, for the best colt calculated to get Hunters and Carriage horses. He served a few mares in England last season and proved himself a sure foal getter.

Admission was bred by Mr. Johnson of Driffield Farm, Driffield, Yorkshire, England. Sire Sir Nestor by Ion. Dam Polonaise by Provost. He was purchased by Col. Maguire of Texas, now deceased, and imported last January into New Orleans, where he was sold by the executors of the estate and purchased by the subscriber, who may be addressed for further particulars. Marshall, Mich., 1890. 10-1t A. L. HAYS.

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